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Current Events Interpreted

Fear In The Schoolroom

Many an oldster who visits a schoolroom next week during the public schools observance in California, will be surprised to find how things have changed since the days he was taught the three "r's" in the little red schoolhouse. The hickory stick played a part in his "book larnin". But no more. Fear of the rod or the ruler across the knuckles is out as a motivating force in modern education. One of the clearest explanations of the reason why, was given the other day by one of the experts who attended the convention of the progressive education association. He is Reginald Bell, associate Professor of Education of Stanford University, and he was replying to a parent who asked, "Hasn't fear a place in the school of today?"

A By-Gone Philosophy

Professor Bell's response was as follows: "Fear of what? Of the teacher? No, it has no place. The teacher is a leader, not a slave-driver. Fear of failure? No, most schools with a modern viewpoint run on a 'no-failure' plan, believing that children's interests in worthwhile activities will produce normal growth which is all they ask of the school for a year of time invested. Of the school and principal? No. More harm comes from making children hate school than from helping them like it in the long run. Then, too, fear has bad psychological results—it upsets body health. It has bad mental-health results, for it is disturbing to personality, in that it produces over-emotionality. It makes children stubborn, or drives them away from what you want them to like. 'Putting fear into them' is a by-gone philosophy of education."

Slow Down But Don't Sit

There is something new in the world this week, a strictly American modification of the French-imported sit-down strike. It is, of all things, a slow-down strike. An excited and somewhat bewildered employer in a Detroia auto plant told the press about it the other day. It had just happened to him. "Some of the employes work at only half speed," he said, "and some don't work that fast. There is nothing spectacular about them. There is no parading through the plant, no singing and no shouting. An employe who is accustomed to turn out 100 pieces an hour simply turns out 50 pieces." And all the time they are drawing full pay! In that kind of strike there are potentialities for bewildering practically everybody, including the courts, the legislatures, and plant managers who won't know whether they've a strike on their hands or just a naturally slow moving crew!

That S. P. Strike Threat

Although this week all is calm and it is certain there will be no strike on Southern Pacific lines for at least sixty days while the president's emergency boards is at work, and virtually certain there will be no strike at all, nevertheless there were some tense hours in negotiations behind the scenes last week. To the astonishment of everyone, the two train operating brotherhoods were considering going through with the strike after the emergency board had been appointed. No such action had ever been proposed in any dispute since the railway labor act came into being eleven years ago. For a while about the only insider who confidently maintained it could not happen was A. D. McDonald, president of the company. And it did not happen. Mr. McDonald is still just as confident that the emergency board will effect an amicable settlement of the whole matter. The odds are a thousand to one that he's right again.

Without and Without

In that curious [illegible] of the world where we've come to believe almost anything is likely to occur at any time, a "trial" unprecedented in history is going on this week. Mexico, having provided a haven for Leon Trotzky, the modern "man without a country" is now letting him present his defense against the charges of Russia and Stalin, to an unofficial international commission headed by famed Professor John Dewey of the United States. The man without a country is having a trial without a court, before a commission without authority, seeking a conclusion that will be without evidence to support it. It may make news, for a while, but it will never make sense. Strange thinks do happen in that topsy-turvy republic of Mexico.

Kiwanians Hear Prof. C. Duncan On "Termites"

Prof. Carl Duncan, of the biology department of San Jose State college, was guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis club Tuesday. Herold Morton, chairman, introduced the speaker whose subject was "Termites."

The Girls glee club of the Campbell grammar school, under the direction of C. P. Klassen, sang two selections "Sweet Kentucky Babe" and "When My Dream Boat Comes Home." The rendition of the two numbers was perfect and enthusiastic applause was greeted the young singers.

At next weeks' meeting John Paviso will be chairman and School week will be observed. C. P. Klassen will present outstanding talent from the Campbell high and grammar schools in a full musical program.

High Glee Club Program Friday At Congl. Church

Friday evening at 7:45 in the Congregational church, the following interesting musical program will be offered by the combined glee clubs of Campbell high school:

"Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee," Bach, combined glee clubs.

Stringed trio, selected, Emily and Lois Bohnett, Edith Hughes.

"Song of the Deep Blue Sea," Wilson; "O Hail Us Ye Free," Verdi, Boys Glee club.

Duet; "Whispering Hope," Martha Boyd, Eva Borg.

"Lassie O'Mine, Knowles-Walt; "Water Boy, Negro spiritual, chorus.

Piano Solo, selected, Edith Hughes.

"Ciribiribin," Pestalozza; "Remember Now Thy Creator," Adams, Girls Glee club.

Readings, selected, Alice Modry.

"Sylvia," Speaks; "Pop Goes the Weasel," chorus.

C. P. Klassen will direct the program.

Growers to Meet Here Mon. Night

Prune and apricot growers from Santa Clara valley will meet at the Campbell grammar school auditorium Monday. Edson Abel, chairman of the California prorate commission will be the guest speaker and he will explain the prorate setup for this year.. A field report will be given by W. S. Rice, association field manager.

E. I. Hopkins, secretary of the Campbell Cooperative Drier will will also give a report.

The results of a ballot taken for local officers of the association will be announced. This meeting is the regular annual meeting of the Campbell local and is open to all growers in the valley. The meeting will open at 7:30.

ADMINISTRATION CHANGE

The Monterey division of the CCC administration has been added to the Fresno district, with headquarters in that city, the change to go into effect May 1. The Almaden camp is one of those included in the number affected, but the move is believed to be only for administrative purposes.

Friday's Ceremony to Start International Grove

By Don Martin

An impressive ceremony will mark the planting of the first tree in what is hoped will be an "international grove" on the Campbell high school grounds Friday morning, April 23. Grammar school pupils as well as the entire high school student body will participate in the program.

The band under the direction of A. A. Thielke will meet the delegates from the California-Nevada Danish lodges who are now holding a convention in San Jose, and march the party to the school grounds where M. Dristensen will plant the first tree in the grove. It will be the national tree of Denmark which is the beech.

Other national organizations will be invited to plant the trees of their respective countries in the grove which will be formally presented to the International League of Friendship by Mortimer Vennum, president of the Campbell High School Board of Trustees. The League's president. Mr. Nielsen will make the acceptance talk.

Also included in the ceremony will be a talk on the "Aims of League Ideal" by Mrs. Freitas, principal of the Fruitvale school. Frank Lovoi, congenial president of the high school student body will accept the tree from the Danish society on behalf of his organization. Eva Seko, president of the Campbell high Girl's League will accept the Danish flag which will be presented by Mrs. D. Eriksen, grand-president of Dannebrog. Principal Lloyd K. Wood of the Campbell high school will also make a speech of acceptance for the gifts.

Among the musical selection to be played by the band and sung by the assembly are "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and a stanza of the Danish flag song.

Local Women View Handcraft At Palo Alto

Twenty-five members of the Campbell Country Woman's club made a "pilgrimage" to the Allied Arts center in Palo Alto Monday afternoon. The group inspected the weaving and pottery departments and greatly admired the garden where, at the close of an interesting and enjoyable afternoon, tea was served.

A short business meeting was held at the club house prior to the pilgrimage. Mrs. W. I. Merrill and Mrs. E. C. Young were in charge of the day's program.

The annual meeting will be held May 3. Further notices of this important meeting will appear in The Press.

Mrs. P. E. Caswell Called by Death

Mrs. Patience E. Caswell, 76 years of age, passed away Friday in San Jose, and services were held in her memory Monday, with interment in Oak Hill Memorial park.

Older residents of this community remember the J. J. Caswell family who lived on Johnson avenue in the house this side of Court's cabin.

Mrs. Caldwell is survived by three children, her husband having preceded her in death several years ago. One daughter, Mrs. George B. Campbell, resides in San Jose.

NEW HOME

E. L. Farnham is building a new home in the Hedegard tract on Fourth street.

Ground Cleared For New Drier

The building of a 60-ton dehydrator at the south end of Central avenue will begin about May 1. A company operating under the name of Campbell Cooperative Drier, formed by a group of growers in this district, is erecting the new plant.

Directors of the company are J. A. Chargin, Jr., president; E. K. Clendenning, vice-president; E. I Hopkins, secretary, and H. S. Young and A. O. LeFevre.

Forty-two growers have signed up and 2000 green tons of fruit have already been put under contract. All the growers signed up are also members of the California Prune and Apricot Growers association.

According to the directors, the company is closed to new members for this year, with a large waiting list for next year.

The old buildings on the Central avenue site have already been sold and removed, and the ground prepared for construction. No contract has as yet been let, but will be in about a week.

DR. MORGANS HAVE SON

Dr. and Mrs. Wyland Royce Morgan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Saturday, April 17, at O'Connor sanitarium. The sturdy young heir, who registered nine pounds, 2¼ ounces at birth, has been named Gene Royce.

ORDERED TO REST

Mrs. Charles Gibson, mother of Miss Glayds Gibson of the high school faculty, residing in Keeling Gardens, has been ordered to bed for a few weeks of rest and recuperation.

Lieut.-Gov. G. J. Hatfield to Speak Here At Public Schools Week Observance

Punditas Guests of Mrs. Pope April 14

The Pundita Circle was entertained at the home of Mrs. E. F. Pope on Virginia road, Wednesday afternoon, April 14. The beautiful flower gardens surrounding the home were greatly admired by the club members.

The business meeting was conducted by the president, Mrs. M. E. Mumma and was opened by the reading of the club collect.

Mrs. George Page, chairman of the program committee announced the club in its "world cruise" had finally reached the city of New York. Mrs. Lester Davidson gave a vivid description of her experiences as a child on reaching Ellis Island with her parents before entering the United States.

Mrs. E. K. Clendenning gave an interesting and humorous account of her honeymoon trip to New York and her visit to the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island.

Mrs. Rose Hanger told of the arrival of the boat in New York Harbor and later meeting Mrs. Marie Page Cleaves, a former resident of Campbell, now residing in New York. Mrs. Hanger was conducted by Mrs. Cleaves to all the most interesting places in that city and related some of her impressions of them to the club.

Mrs. E. F. Pope read an instructive article on the Botanical Gardens of New York which cover over 400 acres, and of its extensive library. Mrs. Davidson read a description of the New York Rockefeller Center, the largest structure ever built.

Mrs. Earl Tayler, who is visit- Mrs. Pope, was a guest of the club.

At the social hour following the program, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess and her program committee.

Many Seek Places On Hi Track Team

by Don Martin

With the first track meet of the season scheduled for Friday at Los Gatos, Coach Ralph Noddin revealed that many boys are seeking places on the team. In the unlimited division, Vaughn and Van Arsdale are out for the high jump. Shelley and Kaleb Borg are pole vaulting and Ira Beal is hurling the discus, Armand Green putting the shot and Kersgard is out for the 440 race.

In the 130 class, Robinson is high jumping, D. Farley is broad jumping, Ogina is putting the shot, Andrews is throwing the discus, Farley is out for the 100 yard dash, Conetto is running the 440, and Triana is running the 880.

The 120-team consists of Kurisaki, Borg, and Fuji in the pole vault, Kawachi, Fuji, and Borg in the high jump, Kawachi for the hop, skip, and jump; Shannon, Uchiyama, and Plock in the broad jump, Fuji is putting the shot; Kawachi, Uchiyama, and O'Hare are out for the 50-yard dash; Shannan and Plosk are out for the 100 yard dash; O'Hare for the 220, Fuji and Borg for the hurdles, and Kawachi, Fuji, Uchiyama, Dursaki, Borg, Shannon, Plock and O'Hare for the relay.

The 110's include Van Every, high jump; Wada and Van Every, 50-yard dash, Cordosa and Wade, 100-yard dash, and Van Every and Wada, broad jump.

NEW PAINT JOB

Bill McLaughlin is busy this week applying a new coat of paint to the Odd Fellows hall building. Bill Coupland is furnishing the comment and advice.

PATRONS OF CAMPBELL UNION DISTRICTS BIDDEN TO OPEN HOUSE AND EVENING PROGRAM

The combined Campbell schools together with all other public schools of the State of California will keep open house all of next week. Public Schools week has been created as a time for the public to acquaint itself with its own schools. Both the Campbell schools are anxious to have the patrons visit and inspect the work of the pupils.

Wednesday has been selected as special visiting day. The high school will have exhibits on display during the day, while the grammar schools will present an all-day program of room work, commencing at nine o'clock in the Kindergarten, and extending through all grades and special classes as follows:

9:05-9:15, kindergarten, radio program; 9:15-9:25, room 2, birds; 9:25-9:35, room 3, rhythmic band; 9:35-9:45, room 4, a Dutch activity; 9:45-955, room 4, classroom health inspection; 9:55-10:10, room 7, A trip around the world; 10:10-10:25, room 8, Hawaii; 10:25-10:55, room 5, dramatization on holidays and seasons; 10:40-10:55, room 6, the early Santa Clarans; 10:55-11:10, room 18, geography play "Africa;" 11:10-11:25, room 20, the Pilgrim's home—social studies; 11:25-11:40, room 40, safety; 11:40-12:30, cafeteria, Lunch in cafeteria (school prices); 12:30-1:00, auditorium, orchestra music, Thielke; 1:00-1:15, auditorium, verse speaking choir, Stuart; 1:15-1:35, auditorium, vocal music, Klassen; 1:35-1:50, room 10, homes of the ages; 1:50-2:10, room 12, trip to Japan; 2:10-2:30, physical education on playground; 2:30-2:45, shop, demonstration, manual training; 2:45-3:05, room 15, conservation, birds and trees; 3:05-3:35, domestic science, home making exhibit.

A special program featuring both schools, and with Lieutenant-Governor George J. Hatfield as the principal speaker, will comprise the evening entertainment. Mrs. Hatfield is a very brilliant speaker and will have a real message for the people of the state of California. The schools have gone to considerable trouble and expense to secure Lieutenant-Governor Hatfield for this occision and it is hoped that there will be a full house to great him. He will speak at 8 o'clock in the grammar school auditorium.

The complete program:

1. Overture, Masaniello, D. F. E. Auber, high school orchestra, A. A. Thielke, director.
2. Verse speaking choir, high seventh grade, Mrs. Ruth Stuart, teacher.
3. Dance, Marion Jacobsen, Edith Hughes, accompanist.
4. Song, "Kentucky Babe," combined grammar school glee clubs, Elaine Jeffers, accompanist.
5. Address, George J. Hatfield, lieutenant-governor, state of California.
6. "America the Beautiful."

Fed. to Meet At Saratoga Friday

The County Federation of Women's clubs will meet tomorraw in the Saratoga Foot Hill club house.

The morning session will open at 10 o'clock when reports will be given of the district convention held in San Francisco last week.

Herbert T. Hunt of the California Automobile association will speak at the afternoon session which begins at 1:45, his subject, "The need for greater safety on our streets and highways."

Mrs. Dora V. Laughlin, chairman of the ways and means committee for the student loan fund announced the date of Saturday afternoon May 29, for the benefit party to be held at the home of Mrs. [illegible] ont Older on [illegible] road, Saratoga.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Effect of Wagner Act Validation on National Labor Policy and Supreme Court Controversy—President Orders Curtailment of Expenditures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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VALIDATION of the Wagner act brought the administration up against the necessity of formulating a new national labor policy to prevent strikes and to determine what course shall be followed when collective bargaining is unsuccessful. For this purpose Secretary of Labor Perkins invited 33 leaders of industry and labor to attend private meetings in Washington, stating they would be asked to discuss the need of new safeguards for industry to balance the gains achieved by labor under the Wagner act. Among those Madame Perkins invited were William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Myron C. Taylor, board chairman of United States Steel corporation; Gerard Swope, board chairman of General Electric corporation; Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and government officials.

Sec. Perkins

Certain of the President's advisers have told him a law requiring the incorporation of labor unions should be passed; or that at least there should be a law similar to the British trades union act which provides that all union funds must be accounted for to the government and that unions cannot participate in sympathy or general strikes.

Organized labor always has opposed any such legislation and probably would continue to fight against it.

John L. Lewis thinks one result of the Wagner act decisions may be the abandonment of the sit-down strike, though this, he says, depends on the attitude taken by employers in the operation of the act. "Under the court's decision," says Lewis, "workers now have machinery for adjudication of disputes and the making of contracts with employers. Everything depends on the attitude of employers, who showed no disdisposition to be generous although the right of labor to gather together for its protection had been conceded for a lifetime."

HOW does the upholding of the Wagner labor relations act affect the battle over the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme court? That question arose at once on announcement of the decisions and received various answers. Opponents of the President's bill declared the necessity for such a measure, if it ever existed, was entirely removed by this showing of liberal tendencies by a majority of the court; and many supporters of Mr. Roosevelt admitted that some compromise such as the appointment of two new justices instead of six, might be advisable. But the President himself let it be known that he wished his program pushed through without modification. The favorable majority of one, created by the shift of Justice Roberts, did not seem to him safe enough.

This position of the President was taken also by some of his cabinet members. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared that agriculture could expect nothing from the Supreme court as now constituted, and urged American farmers to give the Roosevelt plan their earnest support.

Attorney General Cummings declared that the four justices who dissented from the court's decision that the Wagner act is constitutional still constitute a "battalion of death" and will continue to oppose all major New Deal social legislation.

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., asserted the Supreme court had demonstrated its "instability" anew and that the Wagner act decisions only made more imperative the need for enlarging the court.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, whip of the senate, predicted that the President's court plan would emerge from the judiciary committee "a much compromised, amended and generally transformed measure."

CHIEFS of executive departments, independent officers and other spending units of the government were called on by President Roosevelt to reduce expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year June 30. In his letter to them the President said:

"It is apparent at this time that the revenues of the government for the present year will be materially less than the amount estimated in my budget message of last January; and, hence, the deficit will be far greater than was anticipated unless there is an immediate curtailment of expenditure.

"You will carefully examine the status of appropriations for your activity with a view to making a substantial saving by eliminating or deferring all expenditures which are not absolutely necessary at this time.

"You will report to me through the acting director of the budget not later than May 1, 1937, the steps which you are undertaking to reduce expenditures and the amount of the estimated saving resulting therefrom."

SOUTHERN congressmen found they were no longer in the saddle when the house by a vote of 276 to 119 passed the anti-lynching bill. The debate was furious and the representatives from the South were deeply resentful.

"For more than 100 years the people of the South have kept life in the Democratic party," declared Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia, "and now that that party has grown powerful it turns upon the South and proposes to pass this wicked and cowardly law. This bill is directed just as much against the South as any reconstruction bill passed after the Civil war."

The bill was sponsored by Representative Joseph Gavagan of New York whose district includes the big negro city of Harlem. It provides that any state officer who surrenders a prisoner to a mob shall be guilty of a felony and subject to prosecution and severe penalties. In addition, the county in which a lynching occurs shall be liable for $2,000 to $10,000 damages, to be paid to the family of the lynched person.

Proponents of the measure were greatly aided by a mob in Mississippi that took two negroes from a sheriff and tortured and burned them to death. The local authorities were supine and called the shocking affair a "closed incident."

MITCHELL HEPBURN, premier of Ontario, reiterating his determination not to permit C. I. O. representatives from the United States to take part in negotiations for settlement of the strike in the General Motors of Canada plant at Oshawa, promised to "call out an army if necessary" to protect the property of the corporation. Hugh Thompson, U. A. W. A. organizer, barred by Hepburn, threatened that every General Motors plant in America would be closed unless the Oshawa strike were settled soon with recognition of the union demands. Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., called Hepburn a number of unpleasant names. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council pledged the support of its 40,000 members to the union's strike against General Motors.

Premier Hepburn

Hepburn forced two of his ministers to resign, charging they were not supporting the government in its fight "against the inroads of the Lewis organization and communism in general." They are David A. Croll, who held the labor, municipal affairs and public welfare portfolios, and Attorney General Arthur W. Roebuck. Axel Hall, young mayor of Oshawa, who has been friendly to the strikers and critical of Hepburn's action, sent an "ultimatum" to President Martin of the Automobile Workers of America demanding that members of the union in the United States strike in support of the Oshawa local. The latter body adopted a resolution demanding that Premier Hepburn withdraw from the negotiations to make way for intervention by the dominion authorities.

In Montreal 5,508 women garment workers, members of the C. I. O. international union, employed in 72 plants, started a strike for higher wages; and in Fernie, B. C., 1,000 C. I. O. miners threatened to strike for union recognition.

WHEN George VI is crowned king of Great Britain on May 12 Robert Worth Bingham, our ambassador to London, and James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's special ambassador to the coronation, will appear in Westminster abbey garbed in silk knee breeches and ordinary evening tailed dress coats. The State department in Washington consented to a modification of the ruling which bars American diplomats from wearing gala clothes at state functions. The costume decided upon is not full court dress but the duke of Norfolk, who is earl marshal, will let it go as such.

FOR the second time in two years the house passed the Pettingill bill to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the interstate commerce act. This law prohibits railways from charging lower rates for a long haul than for a shorter one on the same route in the same direction, and it hampers the roads greatly in their competition with water and truck carriers for long distance traffic.

BEFORE this session of congress closes it is probable the law providing for publication of salaries of corporation employees who receive $15,000 or more a year will be repealed. The house ways and means committee already has voted unanimously in favor of recommending such action, and the law now has few supporters in congress.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton explained that much criticism has developed as a result of the law which was passed in 1935. The salary lists which have been published have been used as mailing lists by companies selling luxury articles and in the case of some huge salaries they are thought to have been used by criminals contemplating kidnaping or blackmail.

THE United States coast guard cutter Mendota paused briefly during her regular ice patrol in the north Atlantic and, her engines stilled and the church pennant at the masthead, floated over the place where the Titanic struck an iceberg and sank 25 years ago, carrying 1,517 persons to their death.

For nearly a quarter of a century the coast guard cutters have guided shipping through the dangerous ice area without an accident, their motto being "Never another Titanic disaster." They are on the job until the last iceberg has disappeared.

FIVE history-making decisions were handed down by the Supreme court, all upholding the validity of the Wagner labor relations act and inferentially broadening the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The most important ruling, made by five of the nine justices and read by Chief Justice Hughes, was in the case of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and directed the reinstatement of ten discharged employees. The decision supported the constitutional basis of the Wagner act, finding it a legal "scheme" to protect commerce from injury resulting from the denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and "from the refusal of employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining."

Chief Justice Hughes

The broad constitutionality of the act, was strongly noted by the chief justice. He declared that:

"We think it clear that the national labor relations act may be construed so as to operate within the spirit of constitutional authority."

Hughes defined the right of employees to self-organization and to select their representatives for collective bargaining as "a fundamental right."

Regarding the vital point of the application of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, Hughes declared:

"The congressional authority to protect interstate commerce from burdens and obstructions is not limited to transactions which can be deemed to be an essential part of a 'flow' of interstate or foreign commerce. Burdens or obstructions may be due to injurious action springing from other sources."

In the case of the Associated Press, concerning the dismissal of Morris Watson, a New York editorial employee, the court was split, 5 to 4. The majority opinion, read by Justice Roberts, held that the act does not "abridge the freedom of speech or of the press safe-guarded by the first amendment" to the Constitution. The court took the view that Watson was dismissed not because his work was unsatisfactory but because of his activities in the Newspaper Guild, and ordered his reinstatement.

The three other cases, in each of which the Wagner act was upheld, involved dismissal of 18 employees by an interstate bus company; a dispute between the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit, Mich., and the United Automobile Workers Union; and a dispute between the Friedmann - Harry Marks Clothing Company of Richmond Va., and Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In the bus case the decision was unanimous; in the others the division was 5 to 4.

DIPLOMATIC representatives of 20 Latin American republics gathered in the Pan-American union building in celebration of Pan-American day and listened to an address by President Roosevelt. This was formal and was broadcast to all the republics, but it was followed by an "off the record" talk which the reporters were not permitted to hear. It was said the President sought to convince the diplomats of the good faith of the United States in its foreign policies, and that, reviewing the promises made by his administration in this respect, he declared them 100 per cent fulfilled.

IT IS the opinion of the Knights of Columbus that communism is responsible for sitdown and other strikes in the United States and Canada, and that national organization of 600,000 Catholic men therefore has started an "endless crusade" against what it terms "the most damnable organization in the world." The program was launched officially by 400 delegates of councils in the New York district and will be carried on all over the country by the Knights.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—Many spineless officials of the federal government were horribly shocked the other day when several hundred farmers took matters into their own hands and drove a bunch of sit-down strikers out of the great Hershey chocolate plants in Pennsylvania. They thought it was terrible that men who were striking for higher wages should be beaten and slugged as the farmers at Hershey, Pennsylvania, treated the sit-down strikers. The strikers had closed the chocolate plants, thus cutting off the daily market for thousands of gallons of milk.

Must Curb Lewis

Fortunately for the country the number of these spineless creatures, charged with official responsibility, is very few. But I mention the fact because therein is a key to some of the things that have been happening in the Roosevelt administration's treatment of the labor disturbances.

I believe no one can support violence but there can be no doubt that the federal government is charged with responsibility for protecting rights. Rights are possessed by everyone under the Constitution and under our form of government and when a handful of individuals assume to disregard the rights of others it becomes something more than a situation about which soft words and tears for the down-trodden worker are required.

The importance of the action of the farmers at Hershey, Pennsylvania, cannot be minimized. It is a straw that points which way the wind blows. It means that unless the headlong and unrestrained actions of John L. Lewis and his labor agitators are curbed, sooner or later we will pay with blood; we will pay with lives of citizens because the American people always have insisted and always will insist upon a square deal.

In treating of conditions within the country, it is well always to avoid inflammatory declarations. I hope I am never guilty of unfairness in anything I write. But the cold fact is that, in this country, the time has arrived when government must make a choice between its functions as government and allowing autocracy of labor leaders to destroy the rights and property of the other millions of our population. Labor has its rights and they must be protected, but it is equally important that the rights of those who are not members of any union, who want to work, who own property, be protected. Thus far in the present labor controversy, it must be said that the Roosevelt administration and the governors of most of the states have fallen short in their sworn duty.

There has been much praise accorded Governor Murphy of Michigan for "settling" the strikes in the automobile plants. Yet, I cannot help wondering whether the term "settlement" is correct when strikers thumbed their noses at the courts and when law enforcement officers were told by their superiors to hold off the execution of court decrees. It seems to me that we, as a nation, will have cause to regret "settlements" of that kind for a good many years to come.

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I am inclining to the belief that there is only one word capable of describing the attitude of the Roosevelt administration in dealing with strikers of the sit down character. Labor has a weapon in the strike and it is entitled to use that weapon because too many business interests have refused to be fair. But when labor abuses, instead of uses, the weapon available to it, then the time has come to call them to account just as business interests are called to account when they violate laws. The difference is that the ranks of labor involve millions of votes whereas the ranks of business involve only a comparatively small number of votes. Therefore, by any line of reasoning I have been able to follow through, it seems to me that the federal government's position thus far can properly be described as political cowardice.

Political Cowardice

There are a number of reasons why I think this term is appropriate. First, there was the famous night conference when Mr. Roosevelt returned from his Georgia vacation and talked things over with the house and senate New Deal leaders. They emerged from that meeting with the President, saying that the federal government could do nothing; that no federal laws had been violated and that no request had come from any proper authority for federal government intervention.

It makes one laugh, such statements as these. If President Roosevelt and his administration had desired to curb sit down strikes, does anyone believe that he could not have conveyed word to Governor Murphy of Michigan that he was willing to help? I think there are plenty of grapevines by which word could have been sent to the Michigan governor and, I truly believe, that if there had been a request for federal troops, there would have been a distinct change in the attitude of Labor Leader Lewis almost overnight.

Further, I have heard from plenty of lawyers in the house and senate that the decision that no federal law was being violated was wholly questionable. Those lawyers were quite convinced that Mr. Roosevelt had federal statutes at his command to use as the basis for action in the various sit down strikes—if he seriously wanted to get mixed up in the labor row.

Then, I am reminded of the very frequent attacks which were forthcoming from the White House and other New Deal spokesmen when employers and banks and business generally failed to measure up to New Deal demands in the recovery programs. The President spoke with emphasis on those occasions. He has been completely silent in the current situation.

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And he has been able to maintain silence through protection given him by political maneuvering in the senate. As an instance of this, let me cite the efforts of Senator McNary of Oregon, the so-called Republican leader, in the senate, who attempted to put the question directly to the President. He sought, when the senate was floundering and dodging over a resolution condemning sit down strikes, to change the form of the resolution from one needing only concurrence of the house to a joint resolution which is a measure that requires the signature of the President. Majority Leader Robinson was quick to block that maneuvering. No one needs to tell you, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt did not want to have that resolution come to him.

Kept Silent

So, as a second instance of federal government sissiness, we see a subservient majority of New Dealers adopting a resolution which said in effect, "You naughty boys! You know it is wrong to indulge in sit down strikes, to take possession of other people's property, and we are going to slap you on the wrist for it." Well, that was a declaration of policy but when the resolution was before the senate they could not resist the temptation to denounce business because they charged it was unfair to labor.

Then, we have another circumstance. Representative Dies, a Texas Democrat, proposed a resolution in the house for an investigation of sit down strikes. Mr. Dies was willing to condemn sit down strikes but he wanted to know what the facts were. Very quickly, many of the weak-kneed boys on the floor of the house smelled a thorough going inquiry into labor organizations generally, into political activities of labor groups, into racketeering where local labor organizations are in the hands of irresponsible or scheming radicals. So, the house sneaked out from under and, as painlessly as possible, dodged this issue by depositing the Dies resolution on the table from which, of course, it will never be withdrawn.

I called these policies political cowardice in an earlier statement in this article. All of the elements seem to me to be present to justify that description. But there is another phase of the whole situation. It concerns the future of the politicians who have run away from the real issue this time. I am quite convinced it will rise up to hold them in the not too distant future.

• • •

In the course of the discussion of the labor controversy, I adverted on several occasions to the politics that is imbedded in the situation. There is so much of politics in the picture that one hears in the under current around Washington a discussion of President Rosevelt's future plans. It is curious, but it appears possible, that Mr. Rosevelt may be forced to run for a third term. Such a course obviously would break all precedents, but Mr. Roosevelt likes to break precedents.

Talk of Third Term

He has stated on several occasions his ambition to leave the White House in 1940 with the nation at peace and economically prosperous. This observation has been repeated whenever the opportunity was propitious. On the last occasion, there were a number of observers in Washington who sustained the same reaction to the declaration, namely, that perhaps—and only perhaps—Mr. Roosevelt had a yearning in his heart to serve another four years after his present term expires. One writer, noted for his direct expressions, observed that only by constantly referring to his future retirement could the President invite groups to interest themselves in demanding him to run for a third term.

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what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

California Condors.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Local naturalists are all agog over the discovery that the California condor is coming back in numbers to his former haunts just up country from here. In fact, they are going out of one violent gog right into another. Because the condor, the mightiest winged creature in all North America, was supposed to be practically extinct, along with such vanished species of native wild life as the great auk, the passenger pigeon and the lightning rod agent.

So now we have set up a new mark for envious Florida to shoot at. For while they may have croupiers at Bradley's in Palm Beach, with eyes as keen and bleak as the condor's are, and real-estate dealers in Miami as greedy as he is, our frustrated rivals will be put to it to dig up a bird with a wing spread of from nine to eleven feet.

Irvin S. Cobb

• • •

Communism's Giant Foe.

HARDLY a day passes but we read in the paper of an account of individual heroism, of sacrifice, of devotion to duty—something which renews our faith in human beings and makes us realize that scattered through the world are splendid souls of whom we never heard before and probably shall never hear again. When the emergency came he rose to it—and that's enough.

But because, in the last few months, we've learned to expect it of him, I'm thinking many of us fail to appreciate a recurrent act of gallant service by one venerable, enfeebled man whose name is familiar to all Christendom. From time to time, triumphing by sheer will power, by sheer singleness of purpose above his own suffering, Pope Pius XI, speaking from what soon must be his deathbed, sends forth a clarion call for a united front against the growing menace of communism.

• • •

Waning Merchant Marines.

AFTER we've spent billions in government subsidies trying to build up a proper merchant fleet of our own, it's just a trifle disconcerting to read that, among the six nations leading in maritime shipping, the United States still ranks third in gross tonnage, fifth in ships having a speed of twelve knots or better, and last in ships built within the last ten years.

But, although Los Angeles is a great port, we have no time right now to pester about a comparatively trivial thing such as the threatened vanishment of the American flag from the seven seas—not while we're still so uncertain about who will have the leading parts in "Gone With the Wind." To date, nearly every lady in the movie colony has been suggested for Scarlett O'Hara except Mae West and Jane Withers, and as for Rhett Butler—well, it may yet be necessary to cast that role as a whole minstrel first part, with an interlocutor and six end men.

• • •

Italians in Spain.

IT MUST be slightly annoying to those Italian soldiers who were flung headlong upon Spain to fight in a war in which they had no personal interest, when, through mistake, they are mown down in hundreds by their own troops, and then the bewildered remnants find themselves in the hands of the opposing government forces, who have a reputation for sometimes being a trifle with prisoners whom they capture.

Still, it must be a great comfort to the confused captives—and to the relatives of the fallen back home as well—to have assurance from Mussolini that they are winning the way for fascist doctrines. Until they heard that cheering message, those battered survivors probably thought that they had been licked.

• • •

The Height of Gall.

AS J. CAESAR remarked at the time, all Gaul was once divided in three parts, but it is obvious that subsequently there was a complete re-consolidation.

When France, already in default to us on one little four-billion debt, starts scheming to peddle her newest issue of government securities over here, that must indeed be regarded as the height of gallishness or Gaulishness—spell it either way, reader, it'll come out the same. Moreover, to evade the Johnson act, she would have American investors send the money to Paris and buy these French bonds there. This sort of smacks of inviting Br'r Rabbit to come into camp to be massacred, instead of hunting him down with the dogs.

IRVIN S. COBB.

©—WNU Service.

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTER

By Kathleen Norris

SYNOPSIS

Victoria Herrendeen, an odd-looking, vivacious little girl, had been too young to feel the shock that came when her father, Keith Herrendeen, lost his fortune. A gentle, unobtrusive soul, he is now employed as an obscure chemist in San Francisco, at a meager salary. His wife, Magda, cannot adjust herself to the change. She is a beautiful woman, fond of pleasure and a magnet for men's attention. Magda and Victoria have been down at a summer resort and Keith joins them for the week-end. Magda leaves for a bridge party, excusing herself for being such a "runaway." Later that night Victoria is grief-stricken when she hears her parents quarreling. The Herrendeens return to their small San Francisco apartment. Keith does not approve of Magda's mad social life and they quarrel frequently. Magda receives flowers and a diamond from Ferdy Manners, a wealthy man from Argentina whom she had met less than a week before. Manners arrives a few hours later. Magda shows him a Chinese shawl that has been in the Herrendeen family for many years. Vic is shocked when she learns her mother had contemplated selling it. Manners has it made into an evening wrap for Magda.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—3—

It was on this night that there was the first talk of sending Victoria to a boarding school. Victoria's heart rose on a bound of joy at the thought.

This seemed to be a time of thrilling plans. It appeared almost immediately that she and her mother were going up to Tahoe to visit Anna Brock. Mrs. Brock was an old friend who had a daughter Catherine; Victoria and Catherine had known each other, not very intimately, all their lives. They had always rather shyly liked each other.

"Dad, will you be up at all weekends?"

"That's a pretty expensive trip, Vic."

"But once? If we can afford to stay there, surely you can afford to come up once?"

"I'll try."

"It isn't going to cost us very much," said her mother. "The cottage belongs to Anna's sister, and our food won't be much."

"Oh, are we sort of boarding, Mother?"

"Something like that."

Keith Herrendeen, putting them on the train, gave Victoria a little box in parting.

"That belonged to my mother, and her mother before her—you've seen it, the pearl and onyx set. I want you to have it."

Victoria clung to him. "Dad, you're not going to have much fun. I wish you were going!" And she called back to him over her shoulder: "I'll write you—I love you!"

For the first day or two Mrs. Brock and Magda talked together confidentially and inexhaustibly. Catherine and Victoria did not care, for they were embarked upon the most enchanting adventure of their lives. All day long, and far into the beautiful summer nights, the two girls talked and laughed, swam and cooked and walked together, giggled their way through adventures that supplied them with endless material for laughter and reminiscence.

The little cabin was on the east side of the lake; it was so small that the happy party had the feeling of living out of doors.

A mile or two to the west was the hotel, in a settlement of informally grouped lake homes; the Brock place was all by itself, with a little triangular sandy beach of its own. Anna and Magda and the two girls concocted for themselves the sort of meals that women love in summer: salads, bowls of berries, boxed cookies, fruits.

Victoria's beautiful mother had for a friend one of the homeliest of women. But Anna Brock had an odd abrupt charm of her own, and she was extremely brilliant. She spoke French and German, and in September she was going to New York to teach Latin in a boy's school. And then Catherine—joy of joys!—would be placed with Victoria in the San Rafael boarding school. They would still be together!

"Mother, how can we afford that?" Victoria asked one day.

Magda and her daughter had swum out through the shallow clear water to a great rock and were basking on it.

"This is a good chance to talk to you, Vic, without Anna or Kittsy hearing," Magda said, by way of reply, after a moment's hesitation.

"Vic, I don't want you to feel badly about this," her mother presently began. I'm getting a divorce from Dad. We're in Nevada—did you realize that? Aunt Anna's cabin is well over the line, and on that day when we took a long drive we went to Reno and arranged it."

Victoria was looking at her mother steadily; she had not moved a muscle. Now she swallowed with a dry throat.

There were tears in Magda's yes and in her voice; and she stopped short and looked away over the dazzle of blue water.

"Oh, the break is terrible, I know that—I know it now! But after a few weeks—after a month or two—everyone gets used to it—and the two persons who have grown nervous and irritable and wretched together are free!"

"But then when will I see Dad?" Victoria asked, tears gushing from her eyes. "Can I write to him?"

"My darling, of course. And he'll come to see you at school, take you out to movies! Why, I'm writing him today, and I'll put your love in."

It seemed less strange the next day; Dad and Mother separating.

Still Victoria tried to adjust her thoughts to all the amazing angles of this new turn of affairs, thought that she would go and see Dad often, too, if she could get away from school. And perhaps next year he and she would have their little dream house on the shore for a few weeks, and cook waffles and scrambled eggs.

This was late August. It was in early October that Victoria, slim and busy and happy in the dark blue Dominican uniform, with the dazzling collar of her bluejacket's blouse turned back at the neck, and the pale blue scarf that marked her as a freshman blowing in the autumn wind, was stopped as she was racing in Catherine's wake across the school playground.

"Letter for you, Victoria," said Sister Beata, extending it in a clean, cool hand.

"Oh, thank you, S'ter," Victoria gasped, seizing it. It was from her mother, who was down in Santa Barbara with the Arnolds. It told her happily, simply, that her mother and Ferdinand Ainsa y Castello Manners, "for you may as well have his whole name, my darling, although I've only got the first and the last on my new cards," had been married that day at noon.

Her father came to see her now and then, on Sundays. They were oddly silent, oddly ill at ease with each other.

Victoria saw her stepfather only in flying glimpses for the remainder of her school life. He and her mother were at the big Manners cattle ranch down in the Argentine for two years, and when they came back Victoria was preparing for a second trip to Europe. Mother Raymond had written to her mother about leaving her in the school there for the final year of French and music and culture generally, and Victoria had only one real visit with her mother before it was time to go.

Ferdinand Manners had leased the big Chalmers place in Burlingame; Magda was back among her friends again and giddy with happiness and triumph.

Victoria spent a somewhat bewildered yet happy Easter vacation there, exploring all the garden paths and all the big rooms.

She came back to California at another Easter time, eighteen years old, and ready to graduate with her class. Her mother met her in New York, and they made the transcontinental trip together.

Ten weeks later Victoria's handsome bags were packed again, and she went down to the Chalmers place for the summer.

The beautiful Chalmers house was open to summer breezes and filled with summer flowers; the Chinese butler, discreet in his purple and blue silks, motioned her upstairs. Another Oriental took her bags; her mother's maid, who had crossed the continent with them a few weeks before, met her at the top of the stairs. Vic asked to see her mother.

Magda was in her magnificent bedroom, a large airy apartment flanked by an enormous bath, by a complete dressing room, by an awninged upper balcony.

Victoria found her mother stretched on a couch by a window; she was not reading the magazine she held, and her eyes were absent and reddened a little from recent tears. At the sight of the girl she began to cry again, and they clasped each other closely.

"My darling, you're home at last! If you knew—if you knew how I've wanted you!" Magda sobbed. She instantly regained control of herself and smiled with trembling lips, straightening the collar of Victoria's blouse as the girl knelt beside her. "Was it all wonderful?" she said.

"It was perfect. And at the end we all cried because we weren't all going to be back in September!" Victoria laughed. "But, Mother dearest, you're not well?"

"I've been feeling—wretchedly. Something," Mrs. Manners said hesitantly— "something rather horrid happened last night, and Ferdy was arrested." Her eyes filled again, she straightened the collar again. "It was all rather horrid, and it'll all be forgotten this time next week," she said cheerfully. "So let's not talk about it!"

"Arrested!" Victoria echoed, aghast. "Why—what happened?"

"There was an accident. I don't know just what happened," Magda said, her eyes watering. "It was all so horrible! He had been drinking, of course, and he was driving May Finee home—they were both in the car asleep, right near where the smash was."

"Who were?"

"If it had been anyone but May!" Magda sighed. "However, they say the poor fellow'll get well, and Ferdy can stand the damages. He was all smashed up, the man they ran into, and it's a miracle they weren't all killed! But if he'd been with anyone but May!"

"Who's she?"

"Oh, she's a cheap little idiot I used to know years ago—May Smith; she married Tony Feeney and divorced him and spent a few weeks in Paris, so now she's 'Madame Finee,' and she can hardly remember an English word!"

"And does Ferdy like her?"

Magda looked at her daughter ruminatively, answered mildly.

"Rather. And of course she's making passes at Ferdy."

"Oh?" Vicky said. It was the old atmosphere again!

"Or rather, at the Manners money, which is very stupid for me," Magda ended the subject cheerfully. "Stupid, that's what it is, for Ferdy'd never look at anyone like May! And now tell me more about today—did you say Grace Peacock was there?"

"She's Margery King's mother."

"I know she is, and I know she went all over Europe trying to get a priest to marry her to Joe Peacock, and couldn't."

"Margery's nice," Vicky said slowly.

"And you're adorable, only you have those Herrendeen eyes that you must remember to keep open," Magda said lovingly. "Did you get yourself some lovely things in Paris?"

"Some. Not expensive. But I got one—yes, I have two or three you'll love."

"Have you had it waved, Vic?"

"My hair? No, that's just brushing and setting."

Convent-bred, and with an instinctive distaste for Ferdy and for Ferdy's world, yet she knew that she must either meet him halfway with flattery and flirtatiousness, submit to kisses and embraces, concede him confidences and little harmless intimacies, or he would not like her at all. On the very first evening Magda told him good-naturedly that he must stop carrying on with her daughter.

Victoria Spent a Somewhat Bewildered Yet Happy Easter Vacation There.

The idle days began to go by. Victoria wondered what she was to do with the endless line of them that stretched ahead. For a week she enjoyed the new life lazily; then quite suddenly the whole thing began to pall.

Magda had her own beautiful suite of rooms; Ferdy had his. They lived entirely separated lives; sometimes they saw each other during the course of the day, and sometimes not. Quite often they dined at the same house, but the dinners were large, and Ferdy went to them before Magda did, explaining perhaps to a servant that he was meeting some friend first at the club for preliminary cocktails, and Magda always went late, in great state, in her beautiful car with her own driver. So that even then they had no moment together.

CHAPTER III

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Her mother was not happy. Gallant and smiling, keeping a brave front to the world, Magda's soul was trying to feed itself on husks. What she told Victoria of the last few years was a story of disillusionment and loneliness, in a setting of luxury, travel, extravagance.

Biarritz had been dull, London dull, Paris dreadful, Rosarios down in Buenos Aires, where Ferdy's Spanish mother and Spanish sisters lived, had been insufferable.

"Perhaps I oughtn't to tell you this, Vicky. But the beginning of it all going wrong was of course that there were always other women. His wife was only to wear the jewels and be introduced to all the business friends, big German and Spanish cattle men, scores of them! The wife is a figurehead after the first year. If she has sons, and keeps the peace with his family, and forgives him everything, the man is pleased with her. If she gets 'emperamental, tries to assert herself, he is annoyed. But he goes his own way just the same."

Victoria looked thoughtful, her fine dark brows drawn together.

"You oughtn't to stay here."

"Where," Magda asked simply, "ought we go?"

The summer idled itself into autumn, and Victoria and Magda went down to the shore again. This time they had the smartest cottage at the lodge, and the beautiful Mrs. Manners was much admired and entertained. Mr. Manners, she explained to everyone, with a flash of white teeth, was fishing for steelhead up in the Klamath. Every hostess told Victoria's mother that she had a "wonderful man" for her as a dinner or bridge partner, but Victoria noticed that Magda found none of them really wonderful.

In October Ferdy went off on somebody's yacht for six weeks. He seemed a little guilty about it and gave Victoria a large check "to waste in New York." Later she suspected that his twinges of conscience were because the yachting trip that he had mentioned as involving only "a few fellers" actually included the owner's wife, another woman, and the ubiquitous May. Magda did not know that, or Victoria believed and hoped she did not.

They came back to California in December, and Ferdy came back for Christmas. Little was said of the feminine element on the yachting trip, and the three spent the holidays in a splendid suite in the Fairmont hotel up at the top of the hill with the green iron balconies of their breakfast room hanging over the fascinating jumble of masts and stacks and long pier roofs on the Embarcadero. Ferdy now said that he thought he must go back to Rosarios for a few months. He thought Magda would be a great fool to go. It would be hot traveling; and she hated the place anyway.

An unusually long period of affection and placation resulted in April in Magda's decision to go with Ferdy to South America.

Victoria told her mother she was going to stay in California. Well—because Catherine and Mrs. Brock were going up to the lake again, and wanted her. Well—and because she really would like it—like it better. She might come down to Rosarios later, all by herself. But—but really she would like it better this way, now.

Magda was gently hurt, puzzled, Ferdy smiled, but Vicky knew that he was furious. She held her ground, good-natured and affectionate, but not to be moved. In the end they left without her, and Vicky and Catherine went up to the lake.

A week later, when she and Catherine were sitting down on the lake shore one day, Victoria told her the reason:

"Catherine, cross your heart and hope to die if you ever tell anyone this!"

"I do," said Catherine solemnly, suiting the action to the word.

"It was he," Victoria said.

"Who? Your stepfather?"

"My stepfather nothing!" Vicky echoed, repudiating the relationship. "He — Catherine, if you ever tell anyone this I'll never speak to you again!—he followed me into the sitting room one night—we'd all just come home from a movie—and kissed me and crushed me against him."

Victoria was at the dock, in the fine soft November fog, to see the big ship come in; the Empress of Panama was on time; at exactly one minute before eleven o'clock she drew up alongside, and all the excitement of landing began.

Then mother and daughter were in each other's arms, and Victoria was laughing.

"And how's Ferdy?"

"Ferdy—" Mrs. Manners' glance returned from the luggage and fixed itself upon Victoria. "Ferdy is—just the same—as ever."

"And when does he get here? Or does he go to Paris? You were so vague!"

"No, here. When the Loughboroughs' yacht does, whenever that is," Mrs. Manners said, in the same tone of pleasant indifference. "And now, is a car here, and did you reserve my rooms?" she demanded gayly, as the customs formalities were concluded and she could pick the Pekinese from Victoria's arms again and accompany her along the pier. "Don't tell me it's going to be freezing like this."

"It's been actually hot, until today. This is just fog," Victoria explained.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Home Hubby Chooses

Although it is both a written and an unwritten law that a wife is to live in the home which her husband provides for her, the courts of several states have upheld many women who, for petty reasons, have refused to do it. Not long ago, says Collier's Weekly, one court ruled that a woman did not have to live in her husband's house because it was located near the home of his parents.

UNCOMMON AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson © Western Newspaper Union

Founder of the Chautauqua

THERE was a time when the chautauqua was "next only to the public school system in bringing to the masses of people some share of their inheritance in the world's great creations in art and literature." It was literally the "university of the people" and it was the creation of a man who did not himself have a college education.

He was John Heyl Vincent, born in Alabama in 1832 of a line of Pennsylvanians who moved back to that state soon after John was born. Educated at Wesleyan institute in Newark, N. J., he began to preach at the age of eighteen and later was ordained into the Methodist ministry. Transferred to the Rock River, Ill., conference in 1857 he became the pastor of a church at Galena, Ill., where one of his parishioners was a quiet little ex-captain of the army named Ulysses S. Grant.

After a trip to the old world Vincent was elected general agent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union in 1866 and two years later corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society in New York. In these offices he did more than any other man to shape the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson system.

In 1874 Vincent and Lewis Miller founded a summer assembly on Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., for the training of Sunday school teachers and in 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was instituted, providing a system of popular education through home reading and study. The next year the first of the summer schools was organized and these developed rapidly.

In speaking of his work at Chautauqua Bishop Vincent said, "I do not expect to make a second Harvard or Yale out of Chautauqua, but I do want to give the people of this generation such a taste of what it is to be intelligent that they will see to it that their children have the best education the country can give."

How well he succeeded in doing that is shown by the extension of the idea—to the summer schools of colleges and universities, the summer assemblies, conferences and training schools of the various religious and secular organizations and the summer courses of lectures and entertainments which made the word "Chautauqua" a common noun. It is also shown by the declaration of Theodore Roosevelt that "Chautauqua is the most American thing in America."

Camera Man

WITH telephoto lens to aid them in getting long distance "shots" and high-speed film to record the scene even when the light is poor, it's not so difficult for the camera man of today to "cover" a modern war. But it was very different when the first camera man who ever "covered" a war went into the field to do his job.

His name was Mathew Brady, the son of Irish immigrants to New York state, who was engaged in the trade of making jewel and instrument cases when he became interested in the art of daguerreotypy soon after it was introduced into this country in 1839. The man who brought it here was S. F. B Morse, a painter, later famous as the inventor of the telegraph.

Brady learned his first lessons from Morse and learned them so well that by 1853 he was this nation's outstanding photographer.

When the War Between the States opened he was both famous and wealthy and he could have lived a life of ease on his income. Instead he chose a career of privation and danger on the battlefields.

Brady fitted up a canvas-covered wagon to carry his equipment and to serve as his dark room in the field. In it he had to make his own emulsion to coat the large glass plates that were his negatives, for the convenient film roll had not yet been thought of.

His wagon became a familiar sight to all the armies. It plowed through muddy roads, it was ferried over rivers in constant danger of being dumped overboard and all his precious equipment lost.

But fortunately for posterity Brady came safely through all these dangers and the United States government now owns a collection of his negatives, which are priceless records of one of the greatest tragedies in our history. It is also the symbol of a tragic career. After the war was over Brady found himself in financial difficulties. His negatives were sold to pay a storage bill and in 1874 the government acquired them by paying the charges of $2,840. Brady did not benefit by the deal but later—much later—the government did give him $25,000 for the collection which was then valued at $150,000. In his later years Brady lost his pre-eminence as a photographer and he died in comparative poverty and obscurity in 1896.

Happy Hulda Goes On Dishpan Duty

Pattern 1383

Happy Hulda, as chief-cook-and-bottle-washer, invites you to cross stitch this set of seven tea towels (8 to the inch crosses), in the gayest floss you can find! Pattern 1383 contains a transfer pattern of seven motifs (one for each day of the week) averaging about 6 by 6½ inches; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches used; color suggestions.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Uncle Phil Says:

Unfitness of Things

Shoes that are too small do not deceive the observant.

"All writing is a confession," and so is all portrait painting. The artist puts in the disposition and temperament he thinks he sees.

To be "up and doing" is interesting, no doubt important; but, goodness, are we never to cultivate repose—and do a little thinking?

When we begin to doubt the eternal infallibility of "public opinion," the country is safe. Thought is moving forward.

Not to Be Regarded Lightly

When we give a promise we consider it a small outlay, but often large demands are made upon it.

Somehow, the truly great don't have to boom themselves.

When temptation refuses to pursue you, it knows you don't care much for it, anyway.

There are always two sides to a question. It's back talk that makes us take affront.

Don't Irritate Gas Bloating

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestine and is due to old poisonous matter in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable.

You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grouchy, wretched, unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adlerika the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adlerika rids you of gas and cleans foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika. Get rid of GAS. Adlerika does not gripe—is not habit forming. At all Leading Druggists.

Ignorance and Knowledge

Distance sometimes endears friendship and absence sweeteneth it.—Howell.

HELP KIDNEYS

To Get Rid of Acid and Poisonous Waste

Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly filtering waste matter from the blood. If your kidneys get functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be poisoning of the whole system and body-wide distress.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be a warning of some kidney or bladder disturbance.

You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

In such cases it is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Use *Doan's Pills*. A multitude of grateful people recommend *Doan's. Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS

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WHEN

Samples are advertised ask for them either through the merchant or by mail, and then buy the merchandise, if you like it, from our local merchants.

The Campbell Press and Valley Echo
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HARRY C. SMITH

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IF YOU WERE GOVERNOR

Democracy thrives on constructive criticism, on active and even heated opposition to men in public office. It keeps them on their toes.

But those sideline critics who tear down and never build, who spout calumny with never a word of praise, who blanket all officials under the epithet "crackpots"—well, it would be interesting, sometime, to put one of them, say, in the governor's chair, not such a snap after all.

Take one of the problems of the governor that happens to be in the news right now—just one of the ordinary problems. Political pyrotechnics have for some time been exploding about the industrial accident commission, have brought out that allis not well within this body charged with safeguarding the lives of all the state's workers, and have put on the governor's shoulders the task of righting the situation.

Now the term of one of the commissioners has ended, and this, people say, is the governor's chance to revitalize the commission. But the pressure—it always happens—is on from all sides. It's "re-appoint that man," or "appoint this pet of ours, or that one."

If you were governor, you'd seek out some man untainted by politics, some solid, substantial business or professional man with a thorough understanding of industrial accident problems, with the vigor and drive to give the commission the spark all important bodies need. Of course. But for a governor trying to do so, it's not simple, you see.

Vigorous, constructive opposition, always, for all our legislators, governors, and public servants—yes. But let's not say they're always wrong or deny them a word of praise now and then, for their jobs, after all, are not just beds of roses.

* * * * *

PEACE HANGS BY A THREAD

Again last week it was illustrated how a mere gesture, a slight movement or a small word, from one of Europe's dictators, can change the whole complexion of prospects for war or peace.

Hopes are high now for dodging the deluge for another year or two or three. Yet a fortnight ago there were grave fears that the worst was coming to the worst over the Spanish imbroglio. Britain had been "humiliated" by an incident at sea. Mussolini was shouting defiances and threatening to send whole new armies into the Iberian battle. All sides were girding for the plunge. Then suddenly everyone relaxed.

What had happened? Mussolini had abruptly changed his tune. He had agreed to discuss with the international nonintervention committee, the recall of all Italian volunteers from Spain. He had merely said yes to their requests to talk things over. And for the first time since the start of Spain's civil conflict, a chance is seen really to isolate this war-threat breeder that has kept Europe half hysterical for months.

In a world of democracies this could not happen. Democratic governments cannot act on a whim. They are responsible to their people, and public opinion gathers force more slowly, more deliberately. In a world of democracies, peace could not hang by such a slender thread.

But now that the immediate crisis in Europe is relived, news from across the water will be of a more hopeful tone. It will be, that is, until Mussolini "about faces" again, or Hitler rattles a sword, or one of the two stumbles inadvertently and sets off the whole powder keg.

* * * * *

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

It is the hope of every man that the world of tomorrow will be a better world—that there will be less of storm and stress and suffering, and more of peace and good will and happiness.

But where can men place this hope, ever thwarted by the failings and weaknesses of the human race? There is only one answer. That place is the schools. For the future of humankind is shaped in the schools, and if ever the eternal problems are solved, it will be only because the schools have made better men of future generations than we ourselves have been.

Next week is public schools week in California. Adults of today, plodding on throughout the year unaware of the future's birth, are given this week to be made aware, to visit the schools and see and hear of their progress.

The idea of holding the "week" was born in California in 1920, when post-war indifference toward education was threatening to bog down the whole system. So successful was this observance in arousing new interest, that the nation later followed California's example, setting up education week to be observed in the fall.

California still leads in the matter of education. Our schools are second to none anywhere. But to keep them that way, we must all understand and share the problems in the work of building better men for the world of tommorrow.

Go around to your school next week! After seeing the hope and enthusiasm of the youngsters you will come away with reawakened faith in the future, and, like as not, in yourself as well.

"IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE"

Having felt the deadening paralysis of a maritime strike so recently, you might think California should be having the jitters right now in fear of a tieup of land transportation through a walkout of trainmen on the coast lines of the Southern Pacific.

But no. It is "business as usual." Farmers are shipping their produce, merchants are receiving supplies, and people are planning trips—all confident there will be no strike.

"The company does not expect a strike," says A. D. McDonald, president of the line. Various commentators look on calmly, saying "It can't happen here—not on the railroads." And unless all precedents fail, which is extremely unlikely, it really can't happen.

We are seeing the railway labor act at work, the act under which President Roosevelt has just appointed an emergency mediation board. That act, from its inception in 1926 until 1934, settled 876 disputes without a major strike. From 1932 through May, 1936, while motor transportation was losing 1,263,669 man-days of labor through strikes, and water transportation was losing 1,970,973 man-days, the railroads lost only 56 man-days! You can see why California has no jitters today in fear of a railroad tieup.

For other industries on the nation's troubled labor front, now that the supreme court has settled the matter of collective bargaining, a search is on for machinery to keep permanent peace. Perhaps this is it.

* * * * *

THE MARCH OF THE 300

There was stirring band music and hopeful excitement. But the march of the 300 old folks who stormed the capitol at Sacramento the other day was truly a sorrowful pilgrimage. Their dream of $25 every Monday morning can never come true.

It cannot, at least, through the revolving money scheme proposed.The plan was tried in Canada recently and failed. But why are sane and steady people misled by such mirages? It is because the course of the dollar on the money-go-round of trade is the least understood thing in the world.

Mistaken ideas about money abound. One holds that the face value of money has meaning. Yet it hasn't, counting only in relation to prices. Another contends dollars spent at mass-managed stores somehow sneak out of town. Yet economists know that as many stay in town as of dollars spent anywhere else, since such stores send fewer dollars out to bring in their mass-purchased goods. Another argue that nations can make money simply by printing currency. Yet such always brings on bankruptcy.

Little wonder the 300 old folks who marched to Sacramento won't heed when told their plan can never become law. It is so difficult to prove anything about money. The mirage persists.

One is reminded of a sort of poem Stephen Crane once wrote. "I saw a man pursuing the horizono; round and round they sped; 'It is futile', I said, 'You can never—' 'You lie,' he cried, and ran on."

* * * * *

FLIGHT ONE HUNDRED

Like a giant bird coming home to roost, the Hawaii Clipper alighted in California waters the other day after a swift flight from the mid-Pacific. It taxied to the landing and discharged its mail and passengers, as it had on many other occasions.

But there was something special about this arrival, something marking it a milestone that future historians will remember when writing the history of man's conquest of the air.

It was the completion of flight 100, the hundredth aerial crossing of the Pacific by the huge sky clippers.

More than 799,000 miles these clippers have flown, carrying hundreds of passengers and tons of freight and countless thousands of letters to and from the Orient. What was once called impossible has now become an accepted phenomenon, as regular and dependable as the comings and goings of a streetcar.

Remember the great stir and excitement there was two years ago when the first clipper took off on its trail-blazing journey? Now flight 100 is concluded, and there is no fuss or fanfare about it. It is scarcely even news. That is the way of progress.

But a milestone it is, and a time to acknowledge the achievement of the pilots and engineers and planners of the trans-Pacific airway. Good luck you flying pioneers—and happy landings!

* * * * *

THE CORONATION

Lord Marley, the British peer now visiting California, advises staying away from the much-ballyhooed and long awaited coronation of King George VI. "because I don't want to see my American friends exploited."

This from a Britisher, is sheer sacrilege. That all the regal pageantry could be mere window-dressing for tawdry commercialism at the core, that this rite steeped in the tradition of centuries could be just a big show run for profit—why, the very thought is appaling Appalling—yes, definitely, as most Britishers would say.

Actually, however, profit-taking is only a close second among the practical reasons for the lavish pomp and ceremony of the coronation. First and above all is a reason only indirectly commercial, that of dramatizing royalty and keeping the crown a symbol of the unity of all peoples of the British Empire. Holding the Empire together is vital to the economic survival of England, to her commerce and thus of course, to her profit-taking.

But Lord Marley's advice won't frighten away many Americans. A little exploiting of those who have money enough to go won't matter much. Americans love a big show, and they go expecting to be fleeced, anyway.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By DON MARTIN

WIN OVER S. J. TECH

As a semi-wind up to its spring baseball season which will end with a S. V. A. L game with Mt. View on the grammar school diamond Friday, the Campbell high batters defeated the San Jose Tech nine by a 5-2 count.

The locals scored four runs in a fifth inning rally with the aid of singles by Mitchell Lobrovich and Les DeRose. Andy Desin, Glen DuBois and Henry Franks also made hits in the game which Bud Bachman pitched. Andy Desin played catcher in place of Tony Shelton who was out of the game because of an injured hand.

AVOID RUSH

Editor Joe Bohnett said today that the Oriole tickets were not going very fast but he urged that they be purchased early to avoid a last minute rush as their are only 300 copies of the year book printed.

OPERETTA PICNIC

Members of the cast and the production staff of the school operetta, "An Old Spanish Custom," plan a picnic at Alum Rock park on May 4. The refreshment committee of the event consists of Eva Seko, Verna Coonradt, Eva Borg, Frances Frisch, and David Crawley. Bud Bachman heads the transportation committee. The group will be accompanied by C. P. Klassen who directed the musical success.

HI-Y and GIRL RESERVE DANCE

The Hi-Y and Girls Reserve clubs are planning a dance for May 1. Chairmen of the ticket, refreshment, and decoration committee are Ruth Hocking, Ruth James, and Eva Seko, respectively.

STAMP CLUB

President Norval Guttormsen of the stamp club announced that the group is discussing plans for a stamp auction. Next Monday's meeting will be devoted to bartering stamps, according to the executive. Mr. York is the faculty adviser.

TENNIS MATCHES

In the first S. C. V. A. L tennis matches played at Santa Clara Wednesday, Campbell dicided honors with the Mission City school. Stuart Wellington played first singles for Campbell and was defeated by 6-3 score. Campbell won the second singles by 7-5 and 6-4. The locals won the first doubles by 8-6 and 6-4 while the second doubles were postponed until Thursday because of darkness.

"ROYAL DIP" POPULAR

The great success of the "Royal Dip" which was originated by Thais Shaves and Norval Guttormsen and which won the pair first prize in the modern ballroom dancing contest conducted by the P. T. A at its April 9 jig, was clearly shown by the fact that it was almost a rage at Tuesday's noon dance. The original step is ultra-modern and fits the new streamline trend in the dance. Barbara Van Every won first prize for the best Bowery costume at the P. T. A. dance.

ART EXHIBIT POSTPONED

The art exhibit planned by the Art Honor society was postponed because the reproductions of the mafous masterpieces did not arrive. A new date will be announced soon according to club officials.

MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL

The vocal part of the May music festival will be held at 8 p. m., May 7, and the orchestral part is scheduled for May 14. Both events will be held in the San Jose Civic auditorium. The two selections which the Campbell A Cappella chorus will render are "Lassie O'Mine" and "Water Boy." They will also sing several numbers with the combined chorus of Santa Clara valley high schools.

STUDENT BODY MEET

At a student body meeting presided over by Frank Lovoi Tuesday, Edith Hughes played a piano solo. Reverend Bennett announced a program of choral numbers to be given at the Congregational church. He said that the boys and girls glee clubs of the school would participate.

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THE BRILLIANT "85" • THE THRIFTY "60"

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Will California publicly let down the bars to Communist agitators and the agents of revolution, bent on the overthrow of American government by force and violence?

That question today is squarely at issue before the California state legislature, as radicals and misguided theorists intensify their propaganda barrage in an effort to stampede the lawmakers into repealing the state criminal syndicalism act.

To every patriotic citizen, who believes in orderly government and rule by ballots rather than bullets, the challenge is unmistakable. The criminal syndicalism act was enacted to forestall revolutionaries, seeking to incite riots and bloodshed and fan the fires of class hatred. There is nothing in the act to menace any law-abiding American, nor is there any labor issue at stake, despite the desperate efforts of radical propagandists to raise the labor shibboleth.

Repeal of the criminal syndicalism act would serve the purposes of one group—and one only! It would let down the bars to aliens and enemies of American government, who seek to add this nation to the others which have repudiated self-determination and self-rule for Communistic or Fascist dictatorships.

For a clear understanding of the issue, it is necessary only to analyze the provisions of the act in question. The criminal syndicalism act has two salient provisions.

First, it makes it a crime to seek the overthrow of American government by force and violence. Certainly there can be no quarrel with that provision, if one believes in orderly government looking to the vote of the people for its authority.

Second, it makes it a crime to knowingly affiliate with any organization which advocates the overthrow of government by force and violence. And again, in light of the definite evidence that scores of radicals and communistic groups have been formed for the avowed purpose of destroying popular government in America, it is difficult to understand why loyal citizens should oppose a measure designed to stamp out subversive influence.

Thomas J. Riordan, state commander of the American Legion, makes this significant comment regarding the present drive to repeal the criminal syndicalism act:

"Efforts will undoubtedly be made to clothe the move for repeal of the criminal syndicalism act with respectability by classing it as a liberal measure, and by the false charge that the present act makes it a crime to be a member of a political party. But the law-abiding citizen cannot afford to be deceived. Any California citizen has complete freedom to be a member of any political party he may desire—so long as that party is not committed to the overthrow of American government by force and violence."

California farmers probably know the methods of the revolutionary agents better than most classes, for attempts to incite direct action have been made in the farming areas over a long period of years. And almost invariably there has been an effort to cloud the issue as a labor uprising. Actually, the hope of the radicals is to bring misery and deprivation to all classes—both employers and workers—in a desperate attempt to ignite the sparks of revolution.

With disorders sweeping other nations throughout the world, and with this country standing as the bulwark of democratic government, this is certainly no time to compromise with the enemies of American government. It is to be hoped that the legislature will refuse to be misled by the specious pleas of alien propagandists and will retain the criminal syndicalism act in full force and effect. Any other policy would invite disaster.

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GREAT COMBINED CIRCUS COMING TO SAN JOSE MON.

Al G. Barnes and Sells Floto Combined-Circus, with Hundreds of New Features, declared to be the Finest in History.

Offering the largest array of world famous arenic stars, ever presented in history, the great AL G. BARNES and SELLS FLOTO Combined Circus is scheduled to exhibit in San Jose Monday, April 26, South First street grounds.

The uniting of these two giants of the tented world has created an amusement colossus, offering hundreds upon hundreds of world famous circus headliners, as well as scores of Europe's most sensational new acts.

The World's Best Circus will arrive on three double length trains, carrying over 1,000 people, five herds of elephants, 400 horses, not to mention the vast army of tents necessary to house this small army, and the superb new menagerie that includes over 800 furred and feathered creatures.

New European troupes are the amazing Cristiani troupe, without question the only bareback riders in the world accomplishing a twisting somersault from galloping horse to galloping horse; daring and exotic Amerika, who features breath-taking feats on a lofty swinging trapeze, where without touching the supporting wires, she pirouettes and dances; The Flying Artonys, daredevils who leap across great spaces high in the tent and use no safety net; The Two Karleys, a new aeroplane thriller, and the last word in sensationalism, and Louise Schroeder, the only girl in the world to stand on her head on a wildly swinging trapeze.

The largest group of ferocious wild animals ever assembled in the history of the world are on display in the menagerie. These mean brutes who defy all efforts to tame them are twice daily herded into a triple steel bar amphitheater, where they are made to perform. The intrepid trainer is Bert Nelson, the greatest wild animal subjugator ever known since time began. This daringness is a sight never to be forgotten.

In addition to the hundreds upon hundreds of world famous arenic stars who make up the Al G. Barnes and Sells Floto Combined Circus program there is a most elaborate opening spectacle titled OLD MEXICO. Using over five hundred performers and three hundred horses and animals in its presentation, it strikes a new note in beauty, never before witnessed.

HI-Y NOTES

JACK TERESI, SCRIBE

The local Hi-Y club is rapidly developing in enrollment and at its last meeting held Tuesday, April 20, six new members were installed. They were Donald Martin, Jack Leverton, Edward Kersgard, Bert Robertson, Sanford Hedegard, Robert Gates, Leo Raisch and Chester Stojanovich.

The ceremony was carried on in a solemn manner with the following members taking part: President Joe Bohnett, Vice-President David Farley, Abe Fugi, and Paul Borg.

Following the ceremony Mr. Chandler welcomed the new members and told them the history of the emblem which was used in the ceremony. Milton Robertson, the club's adviser, spoke to the boys afterwards and stressed the necessity for all young men to carry out the aims of the Hi-Y and how by doing so he is not only benefiting himself but every one as a whole.

MRS. LUND ILL

Mrs. John Lund whose home is in the Hedegard subdivision on Hamilton avenue was taken to the O'Connor sanitarium last week for observation and treatment. She had been ailing for some time but had not considered her condition serious until consulting her physician who removed her to the hospital. Her many friends wish for her a complete recovery in the near future.

VISIT FROM COUSIN

Mrs. B. C. Moody of Palo Alto was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Julius Bachman, Monday.

Little Walter Stray Ill at Lane Hospital

Friends of Mrs. and Mrs. George R. Stray of Ducor are extending their sympathy in the illness of their little son, Walter George, who is in Lane hospital in San Francisco. He is suffering from a disease similar in points to tuberculosis, which is peculiar in this country to the San Joaquin valley, and sometimes designated locally as San Joaquin fever.

Mrs. Stray is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robson, so that she may visit her son more frequently.

BACK TO THE CITY

Mrs. Walter E. Krohn, who had spent several days here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, returned to San Francisco Tuesday with her husband who had motored down Monday evening.

UNION CARD PARTY

A card party will be held on the evening of Saturday, April 24 at the Union school auditorium by the Union Home and school club. Refreshments will be served. The proceeds from the affair will help defray expenses of the annual school picnic which is sponsored by this club. The public is cordially invited.

SUNDAY AT CARMEL

Miss Betty Keesling, accompanied by Miss Lois Bachman, motored to Carmel Sunday.

"HARRY" IS BETTER

For many kindly inquirerers we are pleased to state that Harry C. Smith continues to improve, and while still confined to his bed, is being gradually raised to a sitting position by use of a hospital bed.

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BRITAIN SPEEDS AIR RAID DEFENSE

Steps Up Gas Mask Production to 100,000 Daily; Aim Is One for Every Citizen; Urges Gas-Proof Rooms in Homes.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

GREAT BRITAIN has suddenly become conscious that her "tight little isle" is a perfect "set-up" for enemy air raiders. The horrible possibilities of incendiary bombs falling from the skies upon London and other large cities, and the imaginary spectacle of thousands of citizens choking in yellow clouds of poisonous gases have narrowed the British defense program down to the point where it is intended that there will be a good gas mask for every inhabitant and a gas-proof chamber in every home.

Schools in air raid defense are being conducted to train instructors who will, in turn, train groups of citizens to protect themselves. Vast propaganda mills are turning out pamphlets by the thousands, dealing with various types of poisonous gases, their use in air raids, and the methods by which they may be met. Local Red Cross and other first aid societies are being marshaled as advance defense units. Newspapers carry almost daily stories about the anti-air raid program.

For there seems here a feeling of conviction that some murky night—who knows when?—radio waves will electrify every home with the dread warning, "Air raid!" Then as sirens, taking up the call, shriek admonition through the London fog, men, women, children and even babies in arms will be wearing the weird looking respirators that make noxious air safe to breathe. Some will scurry for the cover of their homes, where for some time in anticipation of this attack they have maintained sealed, airtight and gas-proof rooms. Grotesquely masked rescue crews will man the streets in search of unfortunate stragglers. Anti-aircraft batteries will probe the skies for the death-dealing invaders.

No Air Raid Insurance.

Is this a fantastic dream? If it is, then the British government is wasting huge annual appropriations for air raid defense. The home office is needlessly instilling fear into the people with reams upon reams of propaganda. The insurance companies are overlooking millions of pounds in new business.

Right there is a pretty good indication of the reality of the menace. Insurance companies, with their vast facilities for research, are seldom far wrong in gauging the gravity of a risk. If you have a manufacturing plant in Great Britain, try to get insurance against air raids! You'll find it next to impossible. Many firms refuse outright to underwrite any such insurance. None of them will insure a plant for more than a fraction of its value.

It was only about a year ago the British public was shocked and indignant at reports that Italian air forces were dropping deadly gas bombs upon helpless women and children in Ethiopia. Great Britain, along with most of the other powers of western Europe had signed the Geneva Gas Protocol of 1925, outlawing the use of poison gas in warfare. But today she is not so certain that this is any real protection. She has suddenly realized that if, according to reports, one great power was using poison gas in warfare, the protocol might become another "scrap of paper" in the event of actual war.

The fear of war in Europe is reflected even in the design of a baby's carriage! A nurse wearing a gas mask attends a gas-proof "pram" at a public health exposition in London. The apparatus atop the hood pumps oxygen into the carriage.

500 Complete Training.

Last April the ARPD opened the first of the schools for training instructors in air raid defense, with emphasis particularly upon combating poison gas. This is the "Civilian Anti-Gas School" at Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucestershire. The school is equipped to train 80 instructors every month in the art of teaching others to avoid gas injuries.

Five hundred instructors have already been "graduated." They are now working with the many anti-gas organizations which have been rapidly formed throughout the United Kingdom of late. The plan has been found so successful in its early operations that it is now planned to construct a second "Civilian Anti-Gas School" in northern England.

Just as important in the ARPD program is its propaganda mill. This turns out detailed handbooks, pamphlets and memoranda outlining the latest methods for combating the effects of poison gases. The official outlet for government publications is His Majesty's Stationery Office, and here, too, the citizen may obtain many works which will help him to learn personal protection from gas raids; first-aid treatment for the injured; how to decontaminate gas-soaked materials. Other booklets describe what precautions are to be taken in factories and offices, and describe the approved methods for organization of rescue parties, ambulance brigades and other groups to take care of the casualties.

A staff of highly-trained specialists has been assembled by the ARPD to prepare this propaganda. Originally the department consisted of only four persons; now it has 60 carefully picked men and women. Under the direction of Wing Commander Eric John Hodsoll, they toil in offices in Prince street, in rooms heated by open fireplaces. Maps on the walls show where air defenses have been perfected.

Prepare Universal Handbook.

The literature they prepare contains a great deal of technical information about the various types of gases, the ways in which their presence may be discovered and effect of atmospheric conditions upon their persistence. Architectural drawings of carefully-planned sites for first aid posts are included. Householders are given simple plans for making certain rooms gas-proof havens in time of raid. For first aid units, the ARPD has carefully worked out a table of the exact amount and kind of supplies needed.

The ARPD press relations department is at present preparing a handbook called "Air Raid Precautions in the Home." This is a sort of standard citizens' manual on the subject, and will be distributed to all the homes of the United Kingdom "when the proper time comes."

The ARPD has been awarded a budget of 1,300,000 pounds (about $6,500,000) for the year. Working on thi capital, it acts as a clearing house for defense precautions by local authorities throughout the British Isles. One of the most important things it has done, by far, is to arrange with manufacturers for the production of gas masks at the rate of 100,000 a day. It is hoped that by pursuing this program the government can, in time of war, provide every man, woman and child in Britain with a gas mask.

The government is already paying for the first distribution of these respirators, the early production going to police units, volunteer brigades and nursing services. These will be the first in the field should actual defense become necessary. For citizens not enrolled in these organizations, gas masks are being stored in supply depots, ready for emergency.

Co-operation Is Voluntary.

The ARPD is continually urging local authorities to organize anti-gas and anti-bomb units. There is now an air raids precautions committee in virtually every borough and county council. These are making the advance preparations for bomb shelters and gas-proof first aids posts, and are training rescue squads.

Preparations have not yet reached the point that the government is making the organization of local rescue and defense brigades mandatory. They are still being invited to join on a voluntary basis.

There is a certain standardization developed among these local groups which will make it easy for the government, at a moment's notice, to convert them all into one vast national organization. Up to date the local authorities have been bearing most of the expense of organization, but it is understood now that the government is in a position to give financial aid to communities where local funds are not available. The government is now purchasing large supplies of bleaching powder for decontamination purposes, respirators and first aid equipment, which it will be prepared to distribute nationally in an emergency.

Co-operation in the anti-gas and anti-air raid campaign is being given the government by the British Red Cross society and the Order of St. John Ambulance brigade. Members of these societies are being urged also to join the local precautionary services, and to participate in air raid rehearsals and gas protection demonstrations. The Red Cross in London is conducting a series of lectures on the use and care of anti-gas respirators, the construction of gas-proof rooms in homes and the treatment of gas casualties.

Fear Incendiary Bombs.

One of the most fearful possibilities of an air raid is a rain of incendiary bombs. These of late years have been developed to a very high degree of efficiency, and are capable of spreading disastrous fire rapidly with terrific toll. The Barnes Borough Council of London has recommended to the ARPD a type of local organization which is regarded as having considerable merit in fighting the incendiary bomb as well as poison gas. The Barnes engineer suggests that his borough be divided into fire-fighting areas, with a volunteer sub-brigade, trained in the use of respirators, in each area. These brigades would be equipped to put out fires caused by incendiary bombs. Camouflaged trenches would be used for protection against gas attack.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Football players don some weird equipment at times, but it takes the pigskin toters of the British navy to try it with gas masks. The theory is that it trains the men to carry out duties demanding exertion while wearing the masks.

POULTRY

CHICKS AND HENS NEED VITAMIN G

Poultry Scientists Stress Value of Diet.

Supplied by the New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Chicks need vitamin G to grow, and hens need it to produce eggs that will hatch, according to poultry scientists at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The scientists found that the developing chick embryo dies when not enough vitamin G is deposited in the egg; and that a smaller amount of this vitamin is required for egg production than for hatchability.

Their experimental work dealing with hatchability shows that the vitamin G content of eggs is determined by the amount of this vitamin in the hens' diet. Eggs with the largest amount can be had only when hens are fed a diet rich in vitamin G. They say the degree of yellowish coloration in the egg-white is evidence of the richness of the hens' diet in vitamin G.

Substances containing vitamin G and used in feeding poultry include dried yeast, dried whey, dried skimmilk, dehydrated alfalfa meal, suncured alfalfa meal, and white fish meal. Other animal by-products contain appreciable amounts, but cereals have relatively little. The amount contained in cereals, however, is especially important, according to the research men, because grains compose such a large part of poultry rations.

They also point out that the requirement of chicks for vitamin G is closely related to the rate of gain in weight of the chicks, indicating "that the vitamin is intimately connected with growth processes and is not required in any great amount for maintenance."

"Large End Up" Is Best to Save Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs to be hauled or shipped to the hatchery should be packed snugly into the case with the large end up, says Berley Winton, in charge of the poultry office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as hatching eggs are less likely to be broken when in this position than if they are packed with the small end up.

Each normal egg has an air cell at the large end, Winton explains, and it is necessary that the membrane separating the inner portion of the egg from the shell membrane neither be broken or shaken loose. Research at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., has shown that eggs with tremulous air cells hatched only two-thirds as well as the eggs which had normal air cells. Packing the eggs with the large end up removes the pressure from the inner membrane.

Winton cautions that the egg case should never be placed on the bumper of an automobile, as the vibration at this point is possibly much greater than on the floor inside the car. If the hatching eggs are hauled in a wagon or truck the bed should be matted with straw, which serves as a shock absorber.

In the early part of the hatching season it is necessary to gather eggs often as hatching eggs should not be allowed to chill. They should be stored at a temperature ranging from 50 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. A frost-proof cellar or basement is usually a good place for storage.

Cornish Chickens

There are three recognized varieties of Cornish chickens: The dark, white and white laced reds. The dark variety is preferred. It is an extremely hardy bird; a fast grower. It has no difficulty in holding its own until maturity. Although it seems not to be ravaged by poultry diseases it is necessary for breeders to follow the rules of sanitation required by all fowls. Regardless of its weight when matured, the Cornish chicken consumes about one-third less feed than do other large-type chickens.

Exterminating Lice

Chicken lice may be exterminated by applying small pinches of sodium fluoride on the neck, wings, back and vent of the birds, says a writer in Wallaces' Farmer. Another effective method is to paint a 40 per cent solution of nicotine sulphate on the roosts about one-half hour previous to the time the birds go to roost. The poultry house should be tightly closed and all birds should be on the roost.

Tom Barron Leghorns

The Tom Barron strain of Leghorns was developed in England many years ago. They achieved some considerable notice in the United States because of their large size and beefy combs, and are reputed to be very good layers. We are years beyond the time when the Barron strain became famous, says the Pacific Rural Press, and those claiming to sell the strain are probably offering birds many generations removed from the original.

Roscoe

By RICHARD H. WILKINSON

© Associated Newspapers. WNU Service.

LATE in the afternoon the wind had swung into the northeast bringing rain and sleet and cold weather. We didn't care much; the earlier part of the day had yielded good fishing; the open fire inside the lodge was warm and cheerful. There was a snug evening ahead—and Rufe Saffron was there to tell us a story.

"I'll tell you about Roscoe," Rufe said. He puffed at his pipe and crossed his legs close up to the fire.

Roscoe (he went on) and I were boys together. Brought up in the same town, attended the same school, lived on the same street. We liked each other and spent a lot of time in the woods.

There was nothing extraordinary about Roscoe, except that he was always wrong.

Roscoe couldn't help being wrong. He had a reverse complex, if you know what I mean. He'd call me up of a crisp autumn evening and say: "Rufe, let's you and me take a hike up along the Ridge tonight. There's sure to be coon there." And so we'd tramp up to the ridge and never see hide or hair of a single coon. He'd suggest fishing up in Cutler's cove, because he was positive the trout were biting, and we'd fish all day and never get a nibble.

At first it was amusing and we kidded Roscoe about it a lot. Later, when it became evident that he wasn't going to outgrow his reverse complex, we began to take it more seriously. We worried about it, and so did Roscoe. It looked like the thing was going to be a drawback in whatever undertaking he might set his hand to. And that's the way it worked out. When Roscoe was twenty-four he went into business for himself. He stayed in business seven months — found he couldn't make a go of it because he made so many wrong decisions. His natural instincts, his sense of judgment—things upon which every man must more or less depend—proved to be just the opposite of what they should be.

After failing in his business enterprise, Roscoe secured a position with a construction company. He stayed with the oufit four months—fired because he'd made a wrong guess about a strike that was pending. Next he tried selling insurance—lost his job because of his decisions about taking risks.

After a while it got so Roscoe couldn't get a job anywhere—or at least anywhere he was known. However, he had a little money saved up, and he began studying nights. He figured he'd learn a trade, migrate to some land where he wasn't known and begin all over again.

Noble spirit, and all that, but it didn't do any good. Roscoe came east and worked at three jobs in a single year, from all of which he was fired for making wrong decisions. Tough. Pitiful. It began to look as though the thing were a curse which he couldn't shake off. More years passed, and Roscoe didn't change Everyone felt sorry for the boy, and Roscoe himself began to get discouraged. Presently he found himself definitely out of a job, with little hope of obtaining another. The depression was getting under way; Roscoe had fallen in love with Mary Randall and wanted to get married. The future looked pretty black. You can't ask a girl to marry you when you have neither money nor job, and you can't ask her to keep her faith in you when you've been fired from more than fifteen positions in a quarter as many years. It was all very sad.

Rufe stopped talking and stared into the fire. The wind had increased in volume, rain lashed against the windows. For a moment we were silent, and then Vic Read said: "Gosh, that is tough, and queer, too. Tell us, what happened to Roscoe? Didn't the poor chap ever get rid of the complex?"

"No," said Rufe, "he never did."

"And what became of him?"

Rufe looked up in some surprise.

"Wha—oh, shucks! I thought you knew." He smiled and stood up and crossed to the radio, glancing at his watch as he did so. He spun the dials and music filled the room. Presently the music stopped and an announcer's voice was heard, directly followed by another, which said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is Roscoe Dix speaking. I will now bring you the weather report. For central New Hampshire, fair and a trifle warmer tomorrow—"

Rufe snapped off the radio and turned to us, grinning. "Roscoe came to New England and got a job reporting the weather. Now, then, you men are all New Englanders, you ought to know what I mean."

The wind yowled around the lodge. We listened to it a moment, and Vic Read said: "Why, gosh, the wind's shifting to the northwest, sure enough! That means it'll be fair and warmer tomorrow. So Roscoe finally found something in which he was right, eh?"

"No," said Rufe, "he found something in which everyone is always wrong. The weather can change quicker in New England than anywhere in the world—so quick, in fact, as to make Roscoe's reverse decisions come out smack dab 100 per cent right. He makes out his charts and reads the opposite of what they tell him, and he's never missed yet."

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Protecting Buttonholes—A row of machine-sewing around button holes in knit underwear prevents stretching and makes them last longer.

* * *

New Hot-Water Bottles—Have a little glycerine added to the water with which hot-water bottles are filled for the first time. This will make the rubber supple, and the bottle will last longer.

* * *

For Steamed or Boiled Puddings—Puddings will not stick to the basin if two strips of proof paper are put crosswise in the basin before the mixture is poured in.

* * *

Removing Stains on Hands—Vegetable stains can be removed from the hands by rubbing them with a slice of raw potato.

* * *

For Good Gravy—Did you know that gravy, to be served with roast meat, will taste much nicer and contain more nutriment if it is made with the water in which the vegetables have been boiled?

* * *

Shrink the Cord — When loose covers for chairs, etc., are being made, boil the piping cord before using. This little precaution prevents unsightly puckers after the cover is washed.

* * *

Care of Shoes — The preservation of patent leather shoes presents difficulties because, by the very nature of the hard finish, it will crack eventually. But the fateful day may be delayed by occasionally applying just the smallest touch of pure vaseline and rubbing it in well with a soft cloth. Patent leather shoes should be polished by rubbing with a soft cloth only.

WNU Service.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets made of May Apple are effective in removing accumulated body waste.—Adv.

Hasten Early

Hasten in the morning so that y evening thy work for the day e accomplished.

Don't
BREAK YOUR BACK
polishing floors
This amazing new O-Cedar wax gives your floors a beautiful finish in 20 minutes. Simply apply, let it dry—and your work is done! It polishes itself! Non-slippery, won't check! Greater water resistance gives longer wear. Insist on the genuine O-Cedar for full satisfaction.

O-Cedar POLISH MOPS • WAX

Be Careful—First Rule

No one has the right of way when a life is at stake.

"Black Leaf 40"
KILLS INSECTS
ON FLOWERS • FRUITS
VEGETABLES & SHRUBS
Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer
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Love's Base

The best and truest part of love is Friendship.

CALM YOUR NERVES!

Mrs. Florence Climo of 476½ S. Indiana Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., said: "When I was growing into womanhood I suffered from backward development. I was weak and the least little thing would completely upset me. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic and it increased my appetite, my nerves were calm, I grew stronger and developed into womanhood naturally." Buy now at your neighborhood store.

"Quotations"

If you subtract the universities from the life of the world today it will be a barren, a sorrowful and shortly a dead thing.—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Americans have very little judgment on the relative importance of foreign news.—*Lord Marley.*

The photographer is useful, but the artist who paints a picture is creating something new.—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

You should always go forward, but not too quickly. If you must have a car, you must have a brake.—*Andre Maurois.*

The good neighbor is tolerant, but his toleration does not include those who would introduce discord from elsewhere.—*Cordell Hull.*

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Child Dies From Rattler Bite

Escondido.—Bitten by a rattlesnake at the family ranch near here, four-year-old Frank Gonzales died the following day. The child was playing near home when the rattler struck him twice in the leg.

Man Finds Rare Coin

Corona.—Harry Krick, Corona carpenter, is the owner of a $5 gold piece of the coinage of 1808, which he found in the walls of an old dwelling that was being dismantled. He has refused numerous offers for it, including a new automobile which a dealer offered to trade even.

Youth Tries to Wreck For 'Fun'

Fresno.—Frank King, 20, unemployed high school graduate, was arrested after police caught him placing a sledge hammer head on the Santa Fe track near here. Admitting several previous unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains, King told police "Nothing ever happens around here, so I tried to wreck the train for the fun of it. If the train crashed, then I was going to go up and watch all the excitement and the people."

Wild Flowers To Last For Weeks

San Bernardino.—The Mojave Desert wildflower display will continue for four or five weeks, according to E. Q. Sullivan, district engineer of the State division of highways. Unusually lavish due to heavy spring rains, the flowers spread hundreds of miles from the lower portions of the desert east of Barstow to the summit of Cajon Pass.

New School For Twenty-Nine Palms

Twenty-Nine Palms (San Bernardino Co.)—Construction of a new high school building is being rushed in this community. Efforts are being made to complete it in time for graduation exercises of the first class to complete the four-year course. It is the only high school within a radius of fifty miles. Many of the pupils are brought thirty-five miles by bus.

Rich Strike Made at Mine

Alleghany (Sierra Co.) — Three guards patrolled the Oriental Mine boundary here at nights while miners worked to extract highgrade ore found in a recent strike. It is reported 14 sacks of highgrade ore were taken from the mine, with work on the rich vein still in progress. An average sack of highgrade ore runs about $10,000. The mine was reopened last summer, and a strike was made last December.

Army Air Games For State

Washington. — Concentration of virtually the entire general headquarters air force in California beginning May 1 for a month of maneuvers has been ordered by the army. Aproximately 3,000 officers and enlisted men and 244 fighting airplanes will participate. The planes will be based at the army's fields at March Field, Riverside, Hamilton Field, San Rafael, and various municipal and commercial flying ports.

Students To Be Fingerprinted

Bakersfield.—More than 4000 students will be fingerprinted voluntarily under a program announced by H. A. Spindt, principal, who said that although the identification measure was not compulsory, it was expected that nearly all students will co-operate. The fingerprinting will be under direction of Bernard Ely, member of the faculty and chairman of the national committee on civilian fingerprinting of the Twenty-Thirty Club. Ely said the action had nothing to do with criminal affairs but was a positive identification in case of accident or amnesia.

Migration Exceeds Gold Rush

San Francisco.—Relief and resettlement officials disclosed that the exodus of families from the great plains dust bowl is reflected in California by the arrival of more than 200 persons daily from the drought area. Last year's migration of 73,187 persons from the drought area exceeded by many thousands the mass movement started by the gold rush of 1849. In 1850, after the first rush to the mines, the State's population was only 100,000. During the first 15 days of last month, 3560 persons from the dust bowl were checked into California, compared with 2913 for the entire month of March in 1936.

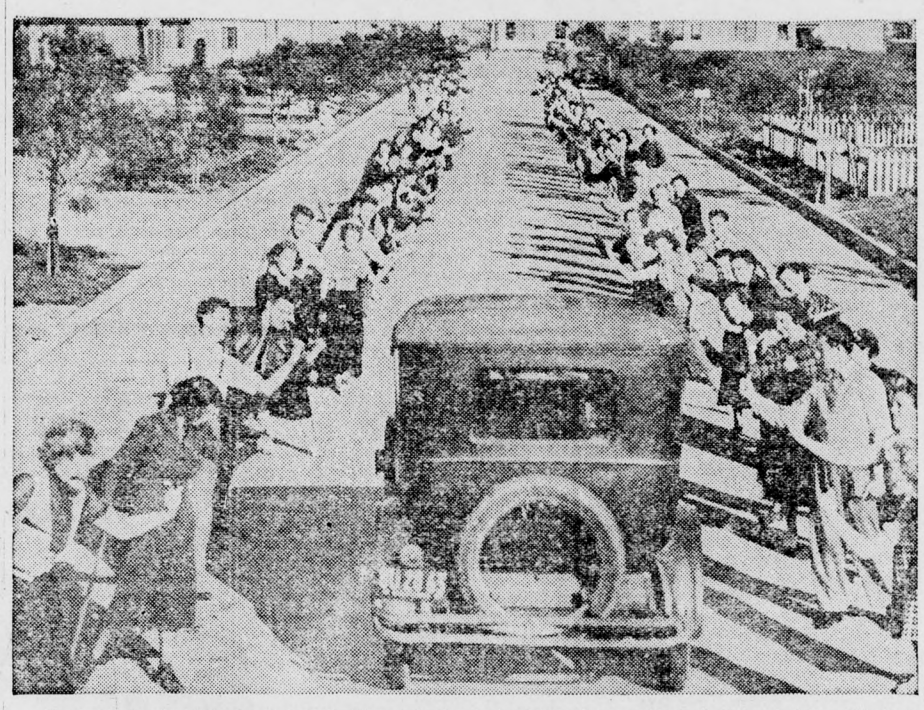
California Leads in Flying

Washington.—California leads all States in the number of Federally-licensed aircraft and pilots, the Bureau of Air Commerce has disclosed. Of a total of 7178 pilots holding transport licenses, 1209 are registered in California, while 875 out of 7629 licensed airplanes are California-owned. In addition to the licensed craft, the State reports 96 unlicensed planes and 41 gliders. Private flying has been taken up by 1560 Californians, the report shows, setting a new record for the sport.

Italians Captured in Battle of Guadalajara

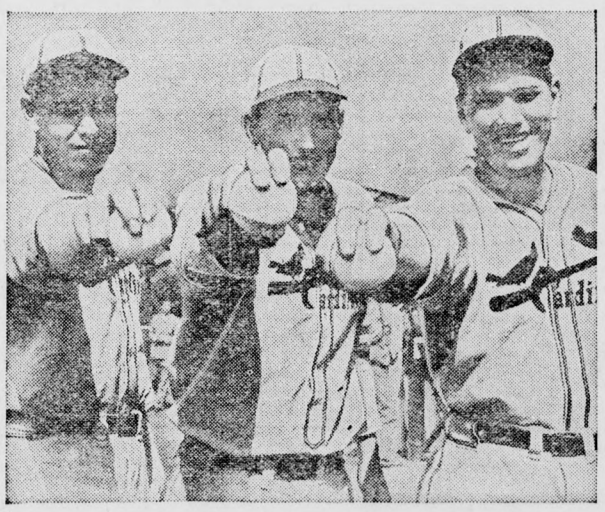
Officers and men, members of one of the crack divisions sent by Mussolini to aid General Franco's rebel forces, who were taken prisoner by Madrid government troops in the bloody battle for Guadalajara mountain passes. The loyalist forces, seasoned and toughened by the long seige of this bitter war, routed the Italians completely, driving one division 30 miles back in a wild retreat.

Collegians Sound Eloquent Thumb's Death Knell



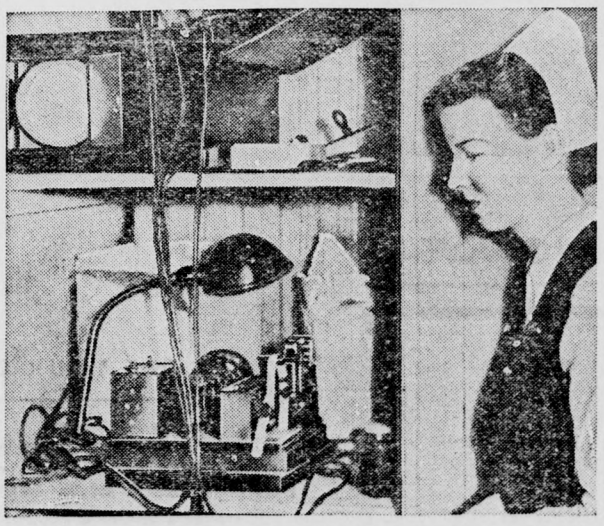
Gone are the days when a flick of the thumb in the desired direction was the logical way to beg a lift. Here you see charter members of the National Collegiate Hitch Hikers association demonstrating the method that ousted thumbing from the repertoire of the well-bred hitch hiker. The organization started among the students of Long Beach junior college, Long Beach, Calif.

"Big Three" of Cards' Hurling Staff



Three star pitchers of the St. Louis Cardinals upon whom Manager Frankie Frisch is basing his hopes in the National league pennant drive this year. Left to right: Paul Dean, Lon Warneke, formerly of the Chicago Cubs and Dizzy Dean, star of the league.

Device Makes Mental Diagnoses



Miss Veronica Lavigne, nurse at the Worcester, Mass., State hospital, is shown with the delicate apparatus now being used in making diagnoses of mental cases. The machine, it is said, records changes in the patient's mental status and shows when improvement is being made. Psychiatrists say that development of the machine may mark the turning point in the fight against dementia praecox.

PARISIAN QUEEN

Mlle. Jacqueline Jacolew, who has been named "Miss Exposition," to rule as queen of the Paris International exposition which is to open in May. She was chosen from a number of beauties in a contest sponsored by the exposition.

ACADIAN PIONEER

Mrs. Mary Desire Verett, one hundred and two, of Baldwin, La., who was born and has lived all her life in her beloved Acadian country or Land of Evangeline in south central Louisiana. Four of her seven children are living. She has 152 grand, great-grand and great great grandchildren. She has never worn glasses and can still thread a needle and do a little sewing.

Murmurings of Spring

"IF YOU'D take a few steps, Sis, I believe I'd be inspired to answer that question, 'Did you ever see a dream walking?' You are nothing less than devastating—truly a menace!"

"You meow so sweetly, Connie. I'm a bit suspicious that this little peplum frock of mine has got you catty. Your eyes really aren't green by rights, you know."

Connie Sews Her Own.

"How could you? I think my dress looks as nice on me as yours does on you. Why practically all of the girls at the Laf-a-Lot last night wanted to know where I found such a lovely frock. Not one of them guessed that I made it myself. And did I feel elegant when I played Mendelssohn's Spring Song on Diane's new baby grand! The girls said I fit into the picture perfectly. I thought if only Dwight could see me now."

"I still say my two-piecer with its piped peplum, cute little buttons and stream-lines is the No. 1 spring outfit in this woman's town."

Mother Happens Along.

"Girls, girls, if your talk were only half as pretty as your frocks you'd be better off. Sometimes I wonder if you wouldn't be more appropriately titled The Cheek Twins, rather than The Chic Twins."

"Okay, Mother, you win. Let's change the subject by changing clothes. We'll put on our cullottes and join you in a round of golf, how's that? Gee, Mother, you never look sweeter than when you're wearing a casual young two-piece shirt dress. The plaid pique is just the thing for you, too. In fact, Mom, you're just about tops from any angle."

The Patterns.

Pattern 1257 is for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 40 bust). Size 14 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material plus 11 yards of ribbon or bias binding. Pattern 1231 is available in sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 1236 comes in sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material.

New Pattern Book.

Send for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book. Make yourself attractive, practical and becoming clothes, selecting designs from the Barbara Bell well-planned easy-to-make patterns. Interesting and exclusive fashions for little children and the difficult junior age; slenderizing, well-cut patterns for the mature figure; afternoon dresses for the most particular young women and matrons and other patterns for special occasions are all to be found in the Barbara Bell Pattern Book. Send 15 cents (in coins) today for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Patterns 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Points of Philosophy

A MAN is judged by his work; he is known by his pleasures.

The only way to get what is coming to you is to pay back more than you owe.

After you have changed your doctors and none have helped you, change your habits and help yourself.

Opportunity has knocked on many a man's chamber door only to find him snoring so loudly she could not make him hear.—J. Franklin Babb.

Economy is a great revenue.—Cicero.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Etourderie. (F.) Giddy conduct, an imprudent caprice.

Ricordo. (It.) A souvenir, a keepsake.

A contre coeur. (F.) Unwillingly.

Calembour. (F.) A pun.

Pas seul. (F.) A dance performed by one person.

Sans culottes. (F.) Ragged men, the lower classes during the French revolution.

Si non e vero, e ben trovato. (It.) If it is not true, it is very ingenious.

A la lettre. (F.) To the letter, literally.

Coup de maitre. (F.) A master stroke.

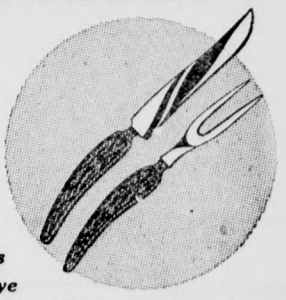
Ex animo. (L.) Heartily.

Clauqueur. (F.) One paid for applauding at a theater.

PLEASE ACCEPT

THIS Exquisite $1.00 GAME CARVING SET

for only 25c with your purchase of one can of B. T. Babbitt's Nationally Known Brands of Lye



This is the Carving Set you need for steaks and game. Deerhorn design handle fits the hand perfectly. Knife blade and fork tines made of fine stainless steel. Now offered for only 25c to induce you to try the brands of lye shown at right.

Use them for sterilizing milking machines and dairy equipment. Contents of one can dissolved in 17 gallons of water makes an effective, inexpensive sterilizing solution. Buy today a can of any of the lye brands shown at right. Then send the can band, with your name and address and 25c to B. T. Babbitt, Inc., Dept. W.K., 386 4th Ave., New York City. Your Carving Set will reach you promptly, postage paid. Send today while the supply lasts.

OFFER GOOD WITH EITHER BRAND

Babbitt

Red Seal

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Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charter Lodge No. 367 F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. **Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.**
M. LLOYD MORGAN, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
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For the best meats available at reasonable prices -a trial will convince you
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BUY YOUR DODGE OR PLYMOUTH from Grattan Garage

Illness Yields To New Medicine

Lost All Interest in Life But Williams S.L.K. Formula Gave Her New Lease on Life

Remarkable recovery from Decline in Health Credited to Prescription of Ex-Army Doctor.

Other treatments may have failed to get the cause of your troubles, but you certainly cannot overlook this unusual opportunity to try a medicine that was developed during the World War and has been prescibed by a well known ex-army doctor, to thousands of sufferers from sluggish stomach, kidneys, liver and bowels. Then sensationally successful results obtained by Mrs. Irene Davis are sworn to in her following letter:

"For the past three years I have been terribly run down, half sick all the time. Had no appetite and food seemed to leave me nauseated after meals. During that time I lost eleven pounds! I got to the point where life held no interest at all any more. I was habitually constipated, and getting up at night became a regular habit that ruined my rest.

"I heard of the remarkable results of WILLIAMS S.L.K. Formula through a friend. So I bought a bottle to try myself. After the third day I began to get my appetite back and a short while after that I began to gain my old weight back again. I can truthfully say that WILLIAMS S.L.K. FORMULA has given me a new lease on life. MRS. IRENE DAVIS, 2200 S. Virginia, Reno, Nevada.

Unusual Free Trial Plan

Now you can get WILLIAMS S.L.K. FORMULA at Shadle's Drug Store under a most un- Come in today and get a 10-day trial bottle of WILLIAMS S.L.K. FORMULA. Unless it gets quick satisfactory results in your case —the trial won't cost you one cent!

YOU KNOW ME, AL
CAN YOU BALANCE A ORANGE ON YOUR HEAD LIKE THIS?
Calling The Shot
S-M-A-C-K
WHAT'S THE IDEA, YA POOR FISH? DYE WANNA KILL SOMEBODY? WHO DYE THINK YA ARE?
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By RING LARDNER
WELL AFTER THAT SHOT I MUST BE WILLIAM TELL

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by Virtue of an Execution Issued Out of the Superior Court of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1937 and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment rendered in said Court, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1937 in favor of J. A. Campbell Company, a Corporation and against A. J. Sanfilippo, also known as A. G. Sanfilippo, also known as Joseph Sanfilippo, also known as Antonio G. Sanfilippo for the sum of $2,058.15 in lawful money of the United States, together with costs of suit and interest, I have levied on all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendants of, in and to the following property, to-wit:

All that certain real property situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point in the center of Johnson avenue, distant South 24.2 chains from corner to Section 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 7 South, Range 1 West, M.D.M. said point of commencement being the Southwest corner of Lot 10 of the Survey of the Estate of A. Johnson hereinafter mentioned; thence North along the center line of Johnson avenue, 4,935 chains to a point; thence East 20.27 chains to a point on the Easterly line of said Lot 10; thence along the said Easterly line of said Lot 10, South 0 deg. 24' East 4.935 chains to the Southeastery corner of said Lot 10, and thence West along the South line of said Lot 10, 20.30 chains to the point of commencement, and being the South of Lot 10 according to a Map and Survey of the Estate of A. Johnson of record in Volume "A" of Maps, page 37.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 26th day of February, A. D. 1937, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said day, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's claim, besides all cost, interest and accruing costs.

This sale will take place at the front door of the County Court House in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, at public auction, for Cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated: San Jose, California, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1937.
GEORGE W. LYLE, Sheriff.
By Robert P. Thompson,
Deputy Sheriff.
(Feb. 4, 11, 18, 15, 1937)

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1937, at the same hour and place.
George W. Lyle, Sheriff,
By Robert Thompson,
Deputy Sheriff.
(March 4-11-25; April 1-'37)

The above sale is postponed until Friday the 21st day of May, A. D. 1937, at the same hour and place.
George W. Lyle, Sheriff,
By Robert Thompson,
Deputy Sheriff.
(April 22, 1937)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blesser are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." These words from Revelation comprise the golden text to be used Sunday, April 25, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist.

The subject of the lesson-sermon will be "Probation after Death." Included among the schiptural selections will be: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. . . For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" (I Cor. 15: 19, 20, 25, 26).

The following passage from the Christian Science textbook will also be included: "As death findeth mortal man ,so shall he be after death, until probation and growth shall effect the needed change" (p. 291).

Sunsweet Mails $317000 in Checks

Announcement from the San Jose headquarters of the California Prune and Apricat growers association today reports the mailing of checks to growers totaling $317,000. This payment represents the portion of annual retirement of the association's capitol revolving fund, and an advance payment of annual interest on the whole.

Manager C. D. Cavallaro stated that "The payment includes a 50 percent retirement of an old capital equity issue known as supplementary series "C." When this issue was originally authorized, no time for retirement was established. Supplementary series "C" covers a remainder of equity held by growers who were members of the association prior to the reorganization in 1929.

"The current issues of the capital fund accumulated over the past seven years are set up to be retired in the order of their accumulation from the several crops handled. Since the portion of capitol deduction taken in 1929 was light, the present substantial retirement of supplementary series "C" became possible this season.

"Members of the association seeking detailed information as to this retirement will find it in the current issue of the Sunsweet Standard."

Wanted-Man who has scythe, wheelbarraw and shovel and knows how to use them. 1 or 2 days work. Inquire at Press.

Quality MEATS Only
RAY MATHIS
RED & WHITE STORE

A Letter from Lloyd Morgan

A letter received from Lloyd Morgan, mailed at Neew Orleans, told of their journey to that point. An unpleasant incident occurred just east of Bakersfield where the train ran into a rock slide, disabling the locomotive and delaying the train five hours. This caused them to miss connections at Clovis, N. M., and necessitated staying over in Alberquerke for two nights.

From New Orleans they were to continue their journey to Memphis and then on to Chicago.

After acquiring their new car they were to visit old home sites in Lincoln, Omaha, and Grand Island, Nebr.

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RHEUMATISM ARTHRITIS NEURITIS PAINS

When muscles are swollen and aching, *act promptly!* The horrible pain of rheumatism (or kindred ailments) may disfigure your body. Or it may mean a slow, lingering death.

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A GRANDSON

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Smith are welcoming a grandson, Paul Thomas, born recently to their daughter, Mrs. Clayton Willis of Loos Gatos. Mrs. Willis will be remembered by many Campbell friends as Louise Smith, who was queen of the 1930 Rose festival.

"COASTERS

Campbellites who took advantage of the grand weather and motored to Santa Cruz Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dunla pand family, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bachman and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scott and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Al West, who raked in a limit of clams.

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Nice home for rent. $35 a month. Box 525 W. Campbell ave.

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If you can't eat or sleep and awful gas bloats you up try Adlerika. One does rids you of gas and cleans foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. At all Leading Druggists.

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